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Distance.

Oh, spotless silver ship
So far away!
While in the hazy blue
Thine outlines stay
No fleck or flaw is seen;
But float a-near,
And many a seam and soil
Straitway appear.

Oh, hope that lies serene
In distant light!
No blemish mars thy grace,
To longing sight;
But hope by longing met
Enchants no more
Than coarse and common ships
Beside the shore.
—*M. F. Bullis, in Good Compan*

Guided.

Up the long, slippery slopes we toil and strain
Amid the ice and snow,
Untrodden heights above us to attain,
Untrodden depths below;
Danger to left and danger to the right,
All wearily we go.

Cruel and beautiful the blue crevasse
Yawns close beside the new,
The avalanches topple o'er the pass,
Their cold, white torrents stay
Only a moment ere they roar and plunge
To rend and whelm and slay.

Each following each, we mount, as we are led,
Up the long, steep incline;
Our Guide walks calm and fearless at the head
Of the long faltering line,
And shows the narrow path where safety is
By word and look and sign.

Marking His footsteps, treading where He trod
Close following on His track,
We cannot faint or fall or miss the road,
Though deep the snows, and black
The precipices yawn, and rough and steep
The forward path and back.

Intent on Him, we do not mark or see
These hard things by the way.
It is enough that we are led, and He
Whose guidance we obey
Has gone before and knows how hard it is;
What He has done we may.

Above the mists we catch a faint, far chime
And glimpses heavenly fair
Shine through, and seem to beckon as we climb—
How distant, bright they are!
Dear Guide, lead on! We do not ask for rest
Would God that we were there!
—*Susan Coolidge.*

UNAVAILABLE TALENTS.

My wife and I looked at each other in blank despair. We are such lively people that it is very seldom we are both blue at once, but this time we had good and sufficient reason. We had come to our last dollar. We had no certainty of getting any more money, and we were too honest to wish to be in debt. This was an extraordinary position for us as we were considered by all who knew us to be such "uncommonly talented" people. I was always told in college that if I would apply myself I might easily stand first in my class, though in point of fact I stood somewhere in the twenties, I believe. I have since sometimes wondered if application may not be itself a separate talent, instead of being within the reach of all, as is often supposed. My wife was always the life of any company. She was as pretty and trim a woman as you would wish to see, and she sang ballads with really wonderful expression. I never saw a woman who appreciated a joke so quickly, and in amateur theatricals she was irresistible. Her talents went even farther than mine. She read poetry as beautifully that everybody cried; and, on the other hand, she was so fond of mathematics that she studied conic sections one winter by herself, "for fun." We were both versatile, we were both lively, we were both mercurial.

Now, however, we had no money, and very little flour in the house. My wife had made a nice johnny-cake for the delectation of the children at supper, and they had gone to bed content, and were now peacefully sleeping. Meantime it became absolutely necessary for us to face our fate. I was a lawyer. I chose that profession, not from any innate sympathy with it, but because I could not be a clergyman, and would not be a physician. Of course I began to practice in the city; for though there seemed to be no opening there, I liked to live in the city. You know the theater, and music, and books, and pictures, and society, can hardly be had in the country. If I had been less talented—a mere clodhopper—I could have gone without the refinement of life and been happy. As it was, it did not once occur to me that I could live in the country. I need not say my practice amounted to nothing. Those who have tried the same experiment know that some years elapse before a sufficient clientage can be counted upon. However, I lived meanwhile on a modest legacy which had descended to me from an aunt, and married a wife. Florence had no money and no experience of housekeeping; but I hope I should not marry as I would select a servant. We got on beautifully in spite of the quicksands which I afterward present themselves to the reader's mind.

In the first place we had no end to good times together, so our life was a success so far, and I know we were so happy that we made everybody around us happy too. And we lived within our means, small as they were. We would have liked a million, and I really think we could have spent it profitably; still we were not extravagant, and both of us were honorable and conscientious. We were at peace with all the world, and considered ourselves noble in character and talented in mind.

Unfortunately the failure of the bank in which my legacy was invested changed the aspect of things. We smiled at first, because we thought we should respect ourselves more if we were brave. And our friends said we bore it charmingly. "But of course it is not as if you had not your practice." This was very well, but privately we knew that the practice would hardly keep us in boots and shoes; and then I had practiced long enough now to find out I hated it. I was not meant for a lawyer, and, to speak after the manner of the Methodists, it would have been "indulging a false hope" to suppose I ever should succeed. It seemed imperative that I should look to some other source for an income. I had written a play for the "Grecian Club," to which we belonged, the year before, which had been received with prolonged applause; but now, when I wrote another, and offered it to the manager, he declined with thanks. I had also written verse de societe which had been pronounced by good critics as witty as Holmes'; but when I sent them to the magazines, I received a neat, printed circular saying that, "owing to the overcrowded state of the market," they could not accept anything more at present, but urging me to believe that "want of literary merit" had nothing whatever to do with their rejection.

Florence, getting desperate, advertised for private pupils in mathematics; but the only one who appeared was bent on studying logarithms, which she had found so tedious when a schoolgirl that she had skipped them altogether. This was too bad, for she is really a splendid mathematician, as far as the principles go, and that is the reason probably she hates eternal figuring so much.

With her music the contrary is true. She knows nothing about the theory, but her practice is exquisite; so of course she cannot give lessons.

She sews very well, I believe—at least we are all kept neat and whole—and she has good taste; but she says her stitches will not bear examination, and if she tried to sew better, she should work so slowly that she could not earn her salt. Her housekeeping is very pleasant, I know; but we have a hundred little idiosyncrasies which would make taking boarders impossible, even if it were not intolerable, so we have never seriously considered that question.

It will probably be thought cold-blooded in me to speak in this way of my wife's earning anything, especially when now we had dismissed our girl, she had everything to do for the children and for me; and, in fact, I did not mean she should do anything, but she was always pondering the matter, and in some dark moment I gave in a little myself. I thought I would commit suicide, and let her support the children!

It is obvious that now neither of us felt as sure of our elevated character or of our talents as before the legacy was lost, and we had at last arrived at the above-mentioned state of blank despair.

"It is really too bad," said Florence, at last; "it would take so little to make us happy, and yet we can't have it."

"There is nothing under heaven to be done," said I, gloomily, "but for me to go as a day-laborer in a factory; and as I am unskillful, and very old for a beginner, I cannot earn enough to support the family, so I think, my dear, that you had better go into the same factory; that is, if we can find work, which I think doubtful in these times. And we will apprentice the children to the trade, so they will be better able to take care of themselves than we were when they grow up."

Florence made no reply to this remark, but shortly after began a short catechism.

"Van, are you aristocratic?"

"No, not exactly," said I; "I like the things aristocratic people have, you know, but it is not for fear of losing caste that I object to the factory."

"I thought not," said Florence, complacently; "but of course you object to the 'grind,' and so do I. Now the question is, what are the necessities of life to you?"

"Oh, yes." said I. "First, you and the children; second, a house that does not leak to cover us; third, corn cake and salt fish; fourth, a good fire in the winter; fifth, a warm woolen suit for each of us; sixth, some light active outdoor employment, which will not reduce my spirits to such a point that I can't enjoy your society when I have leisure to sit down in the evening."

"And you would like to keep a horse?" said Florence, confidently.

"Why, yes," I said, rather surprised; "but since we have never kept one since we were married, it seems to me we might dispense with it now."

"Unless it came in the way of business," said Florence, calmly. "Now that I know what your real views of the necessaries of life are, I have a plan which I had hesitated to propose before, thinking you might demand more." She unfolded a newspaper, and pointed to an advertisement.

FOR SALE.—The horse, cart and complete stock of a tin peddler. Excellent route. Business pays well. Sells only because family matters require a removal to the West. Terms easy. Address A. Wicks, Plainville

I felt a spark of hope. "I suppose you are in fun, Florence," I said; "but I really think I should not hate this as much as anything else I see any prospect of trying. However it will probably amount to nothing."

It then appeared that it was several days since Florence had seen the notice, and she had taken pains to inquire into the matter before speaking to me. She knew some one in Plainville who had learned all the particulars. It really was true. The business was good, that is, of its kind. "Of course," our informant said, "it did not pay anything like a tunnel;" and we hoped he was right. The peddler really was going West, for he had money enough to live on, and his wife's health demanded change of climate. He would sell cheap, and let us pay in installments, and we could rent his cottage for a very small sum.

It did seem providential. Riding about the country, even in a peddler's cart, had far more attractions for me than toiling in a factory. Besides, I had a secret assurance that I had no capacity for "toil," and I knew I could drive my horse in—Plainville at least. Then the selling, my good looks (I believe I wrote something about that before), my gentlemanly manners, my good-nature, my persuasive address, on which I had been complimented again and again, would all be of the utmost service to me in this business; and here I had been almost tearing my hair in my anguish at thinking that none of my powers of pleasing could avail in the bread-and-butter question.

And so we purchased the business by selling some of our furniture, and went to Plainville to live. I seriously believe that there is a niche for every one. Looking back on my time of despair, and comparing it with my present, I am going to say that I can say that while I thought I was so constituted that I could be neither useful nor happy in life, I now find that I have been endowed with abundant capacities for both usefulness and happiness, and that no talent I possess has failed of bearing some fruit. And Florence says the same thing about herself.

Let me turn back to the cottage we lived in was not strictly beautiful, but it was comfortable, and in a pleasant place, with an orchard before it, and we trained creepers on trellises about it, and planted roses and flowering shrubs along the stone walls. It was a fresh, sweet place to live in, and the children had a lovely playground. At first Florence had no servant, and worked very hard, but she was young and well and strong, and she declared that she did not get so tired as she had often done in our old home with the thousand and one society duties from which she was exempt now.

"And the balance in favor of this is," she added, "that now I get tired in accomplishing something."

I enjoyed my life even the first day, for, as nobody knew me, I had no loss of caste to fear, and it was amusing to me to see the puzzled faces of my customers, who seemed to feel that in some way I was not to the manor born, and were evidently pleased with my humble airs and graces.

I like to study human nature, and now I saw much of it at home and off its guard. This delighted me. Two rules I observed which made me respected and popular: first, I never entered a house unless I was invited; second, I never insisted that people should buy what they did not want. But I always had an excellent assortment of things, and any little novelty I might have I took pains should be seen at a glance, that it might recommend itself.

I am passionately fond of out-door air and scenery. I used to enjoy fast horses, but I have my dreamy side, and I hardly know anything more exquisite than to jog leisurely along the country roads at six o'clock on a May morning, when the buds are all bursting and the birds all singing, or to return quietly home in the late June twilight, just as the stars are coming out. I like to be out in a soft summer rain, too. There is enough to see and enjoy in the crisp autumn weather to reconcile me to the unwieldly cart I ride in. Even on running it is not to be despised. I believe I like all winds and weathers. Then I used to give myself holidays, often in winter, when Florence and the children and I had no end of fun. Of course we helped Florence to do the house work first, and then had the day for pleasure.

From May to October I hardly ever went alone on my journey. Every pleasant day Florence, or one of the children, or all the family, went with me on our rounds. How exciting it was, and how happy we were! We took our dinner with us sometimes, and played we were gypsies, and camped out in the most enticing places in the beautiful woods.

If I had to go alone, I often took a book; sometimes I learned a poem, sometimes I even composed one, and, strange to say the magazines which had disdained my contributions in the days when I desperately needed money, now often accepted my effusions with compliments.

In the evenings Florence and I sang duets, and popped corn, and read novels. As we had no social dignity to keep up, we felt at liberty to enjoy ourselves even better than in the law days, which is saying a great deal, for we always had such a good time then.

Then my business kept improving, so Florence could have a servant. Then we had more time for "larks" than ever. We got acquainted with our neighbors. There was not a person of any literary pretension in town except the minister and doctor. This state of things had its advantages as well as its disadvantages, because it is pleasant to be Cæsar even in a country village. Florence and I wrote a comedy for the Sons of Temperance, and performed in it with great applause. I suppose Shakespeare went to his grave without such recognition as we received. Florence sang in the choir so sweetly that several people who had hardly been to church twice a year before began to go regularly. We formed a reading club of all the young people who showed a spark of promise, and they had a delightful time, and thought they were literary, and we had a delightful time, and the modest consciousness that we were great benefactors of our race.

Once a year we put on our best clothes and went to the city for a week, and went to the theater, opera, concerts and art galleries, and came home tired and happy, and convinced that tin peddling was a far healthier and happier life than it was possible to lead in the midst of such effete civilizations.

Let me be clearly understood. I did not continue the business when I had laid aside enough money to live upon without it. Meantime I can truly say I enjoyed it a thousand times better than I ever did the law, and to me at least it was a hundred times more lucrative, and I bless the day when my clever wife discovered a sphere in which all our odds and ends of talent would be available.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Railway in the Rocky Mountains.

A correspondent of the Denver *Times*, describing the extension of the Denver and Rio Grande railway from Conejos westward toward the San Juan country, gives these picturesque bits. He says:

For miles the railway curved among the hills, keeping sight of the plains and catching frequent glimpses of the village. Its innumerable windings along the brows of the hills seemed, in mere wantonness, as loth to abandon so beautiful a region. Almost imperceptibly the foothills changed into mountains and the valleys deepened into canons, and winding around the shoulder of the mountain I found itself overlooking the picturesque valley or canon of Los Pinos creek. Eastward was the rounded summit of the great mountain of San Antonio; over the nearest height could be seen the top of Sierra Blanca, canopied with perpetual clouds; in front were castellated crags, art-like monuments and stupendous precipices. Having already journeyed a hundred miles in these recesses, the mountains seemed determined to battle its further progress. But it was a strong-hearted railway, and although a little giddy 1,000 feet above the stream, it cuts its way through the crags and among the monuments and bears onward for miles up the valley. A projecting point, too high for a cut and too abrupt for a curve, was overcome by a tunnel. The tunnelayers are now busy at work laying down the steel rail at a point a few miles beyond this tunnel. The grade is nearly completed for many miles further. From the present end of the track for the next four or five miles along the grade, the scenery is unsurpassed by any railroad scenery in North America. Engineers who have traversed every mile of mountain railroad in the Union, assert that it is the finest they have seen. Perched on the dizzy mountain side, at an altitude of 9,500 feet above the sea—greater than that of Veta pass—1,000 feet above the valley, with battlemented crags rising 500 or 600 feet above the bridle path, I was raptured with the view. At one point the canon narrows into an awful gorge, apparently but a few yards wide and nearly 1,000 feet in depth, between almost perpendicular walls of granite. Here a high point of granite has to be tunneled, and in this tunnel thirteen rock-men are at work drilling and blasting to complete the passage, which is now open to pedestrians. The frequent explosions of the blasts echo and re-echo among the mountains until they die away in the distance. Looking down the valley from the tunnel, the scene is one never to be forgotten. The lofty precipices, the distant heights, the fantastic monuments, the contrast of the rugged crags and the graceful curves of the silvery stream beneath them, the dark green pines interspersed with poplar groves, bright yellow in their autumn foliage, that crown the neighboring summits—height, depth, distance and color—combine to constitute a landscape that is destined to be painted by thousands of artists, reproduced again and again by photographers, and to adorn the walls of innumerable parlors and galleries of art. Beyond the tunnel for a mile or more the scene is even more picturesque, though of less extent. The traveler looks down into the gorge and sees the stream plunging in a succession of snow-white cascades through narrow cuts between the perpendicular rocks.

One of the Sights of Munich.

A correspondent of the New York *Mail* writes: The Bavaria is one of the sights of Munich, and a most interesting one, too. It is an enormous bronze statue of a female figure holding a wreath, and is typical of the glory of the kingdom of Bavaria. It is erected on a natural terrace which exists in the suburbs of Munich, whereon, at the giddy height of thirty or forty feet, a number of beer and music gardens are placed, commanding the only view of the city which can be had, save from the little park on the other side of the Isar. The Bavaria statue is so very large that eight or nine people can crowd into its head, the inner side of the nose being a favorite seat. Looking out of the little peep-holes, the upraised arm, a few feet distant, proves to be about the size of a chimney of a North river steamboat. The figure has a sort of chignon at the back of the head, the interior of which contains a copper plate inscribed with a brief history of the statue.

Behind the Bavaria is a corridor or pavilion in classical style, containing busts of numerous German celebrities and of a great many more who are celebrities no longer. Painters, preachers, architects, musicians, diplomatists are all represented in this marble group. Jelly, Hans Sachs, Orlandi di Lassn (whose house in an old street is marked by a commemorative slab), Holbein, Cranach, Durer, Gluck and others are among the number, the latest addition being the artist Cornelius. In front of the Bavaria, and extending from it to the houses of he city, is a wide plain or common, whereon fetes and races are held.

Death in the Electric Lamp.

It seems as though great improvements in the way of lighting are attended with peril to life, whatever the medium employed. Kerosene numbers its victims by thousands, and the light of the future—electricity—has already caused the loss of two lives abroad by careless handling. In Manchester, England, a person inadvertently touched the exposed connections and diverted the current through his body. On the czar of Russia's yacht Livadia a similar accident occurred to a sailor who was hanging an electric light in the fireroom He grasped a brass rod which runs around it and at the same time allowed one of the connecting wires to swing against his body, thus sending the powerful current through it with instantaneous death as the result. With the rapid increase of electric lights in this country, the above record will show that they should not be handled by the inexperienced.—*American Machinist.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Many ministers of the Free church of Scotland are said to be too poor to marry.

Only $1 for each $25,000 of personal property is said to have been given for foreign missions last year.

Mr. Moody wishes to try an experiment of educating Chinese girls at his seminary at Northfield.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey stopped in Salt Lake City eighteen days in crossing the continent, and held meetings in the Methodist church there. They are said to have produced a deep impression on many Mormons.

The American Bible society, the American board and the Presbyterian board of foreign missions each gets $50,000 from the estate of David N. Lord, of New York city. Other benevolences are also provided for.

A small congregation of full-blooded Chickasaw Indians lately gave $400 for the foreign missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The church was only recently gathered, and its members live in the true primitive style.

Buddhism is rapidly losing its hold in Japan. Since 1873, in a single district, seventy-one temples have been diverted to secular uses. It is estimated that in the empire more than 700 temples have been thus secularized within nine years past.

The Methodist general missionary committee has made provision for the establishment of a mission in Western China, conditioned on the gift of a sufficient sum of money to maintain it two years from a wealthy Methodist layman of Baltimore, Mr. John F. Goucher.

The Lutheran general council held its annual meeting this year at Greensburg, Pa., Dr. Spaeth president. Much attention was given to home mission matters, and the constitution for congregations, which has been under consideration for many years, was finally adopted.

The Little Sisters of the Poor (Roman Catholic) started at St. Servan, in Brittany, about forty years ago. The community now embraces 2,142 sisters. They have 185 houses throughout the world, which twenty-two are in the United States. They support 21,000 destitute aged persons.

When Colonel Ingersoll delivered his lecture, "What must I do to be saved?" in McVicker's theater, Chicago, the Young Men's Christian association stationed young men at the entrances, who gave to each person who entered a card on which was inscribed, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

Professor Christlieb estimates the number of Protestant Christians now living who have been rescued from heathenism at 1,670,000, of whom 470,000 belong to Africa (including Madagascar), 450,000 to India and Burmah, 310,000 to West Indies, 300,000 to South Sea islands, 90,000 to Indian Archipelago, and 50,000 to China and Japan. As these figures must have been gathered from reports two or three years old, now busy at work laying down the steel rail at a point a few miles beyond this tunnel. The grade is nearly completed for many miles further. From the present end of the track for the next four or five miles along the grade, the scenery is unsurpassed by any railroad scenery in North America. Engineers who have traversed every mile of mountain railroad in the Union, assert that it is the finest they have seen. Perched on the dizzy mountain side, at an altitude of 9,500 feet above the sea—greater than that of Veta pass—1,000 feet above the valley, with battlemented crags rising 500 or 600 feet above the bridle path, I was raptured with the view. At one point the canon narrows into an awful gorge, apparently but a few yards wide and nearly 1,000 feet in depth, between almost perpendicular walls of granite. Here a high point of granite has to be tunneled, and in this tunnel thirteen rock-men are at work drilling and blasting to complete the passage, which is now open to pedestrians. The frequent explosions of the blasts echo and re-echo among the mountains until they die away in the distance. Looking down the valley from the tunnel, the scene is one never to be forgotten. The lofty precipices, the distant heights, the fantastic monuments, the contrast of the rugged crags and the graceful curves of the silvery stream beneath them, the dark green pines interspersed with poplar groves, bright yellow in their autumn foliage, that crown the neighboring summits—height, depth, distance and color—combine to constitute a landscape that is destined to be painted by thousands of artists, reproduced again and again by photographers, and to adorn the walls of innumerable parlors and galleries of art. Beyond the tunnel for a mile or more the scene is even more picturesque, though of less extent. The traveler looks down into the gorge and sees the stream plunging in a succession of snow-white cascades through narrow cuts between the perpendicular rocks.

The Silk Industry in the United States.

According to a well-informed writer in the November *Atlantic*, as fine a quality of silk can be raised in the United States as in any part of the world. Cocoons and eggs of excellent quality have been raised there. But those who have engaged in the industry have found it more profitable to ship the eggs to France than to rear them for silk. A well-organized effort to make silk culture successful and profitable in this country is now in progress in Kansas. It was founded by Mr. de Boissiere, who came from France and settled in Franklin county. He has established a small mill, and with Mr. Crozier, the author of a treatise on the raising of silk worms, is working with hope and enthusiasm among the farmers of Kansas. But the success of their experiment remains to be established.

While silk culture has so far proved a failure in the United States, the manufacture of silk has been a remarkably successful industry. The first mill on the continent was built at Mansfield, Conn., in 1810. To-day 279 firms are engaged in the silk manufacture in this country, the most of them being in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts. They have $18,000,000 capital invested, employ 18,000 operatives, pay annually more than $6,000,000 wages and yearly produce goods worth $27,000,000. The greatest center of the industry is Paterson, N. J., the Lyons of America, where thirty-two firms are engaged in the business with $5,000 operatives and an invested capital of $6,000,000. Nearly every variety of silk manufacture is represented in the United States, while "the quality of the work," says the writer above cited, "will compare with, and in some departments is superior to, that of any other country in the world." Indeed, the goods of one firm, whose mill at South Manchester, Conn., is the largest in the United States, are now imitated in Europe. The display of American silks at Philadelphia in 1876 surprised Americans themselves hardly less than foreign experts. Our marked success in this field is due in no small measure to the improvements we have made in machinery. In silk machinery the Centennial judges declared this country to be ahead of all others.—*New York Herald.*

Horseflesh as Food.

In Berlin the average number of horses killed for food this year has been 450 per month, while last year it was 350. All the horses eaten are killed in a central slaughter house, and each horse before it is killed is carefully examined by two veterinary surgeons. At the present time the butcher pays about forty-two marks, or $10.50 for a piece of horseflesh weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, but he retails it at forty pfennige (or about ten cents) a pound for the filet, twenty-five pfennige per pound for other pieces, and twenty pfennige for parts only fit to be made into sausages; and as horseflesh is naturally very dry, a good deal of it can only be utilized by being mixed with lard and converted into sausages, which are, it is suspected, largely consumed by persons who are little aware of what they are eating. In one or two other German towns the consumption of horseflesh is, in proportion to their population, even larger than in Berlin.

In the October number of the organ of the German Baptist mission the statistics of the churches are given, from which it appears that there are 134 churches in Germany, with 26 656 members, 1,497 stations, and only 11 813 Sunday-school scholars, instructed by 874 teachers. There are sixteen churches with more than 400 members each, one of these reporting 1,170 members and another 775. Fifty-one churches have a membership of less than 100, and a few of these report very small memberships—nine in one case, eight in another, and four in a third.

The usual employments and every-day occurrences of life are the best things for taking away our grief; jogging effectually sends woe to the sleep.

Catching Halibut.

The halibut season, says the *Sea World*, lasts from the middle of January to the first of December. At one time New London, Conn., was an important halibut port, thirty sail of vessels having been owned there at one time. By reason of the business not paying for a length of time, however, the fleet has been gradually reduced by loss to ten schooners at the present time engaged in the catch. These are fine going schooners of fifty to sixty tons, and there are no better sea boats of sail or steam afloat. Their average cost was about $9,000. They fish on George's Banks and the coast of Nova Scotia, a round voyage including the running of fares to New York, requiring a month. The more venturesome commanders sail in January, although it is considered dangerous to start thus early, and the more careful masters will not venture out till later. The service is a very perilous one, although no men or vessels have been lost from New London in two or three years. This good fortune cannot be counted on to continue, and the hardy mariners verily go forth with their lives in their hands. One master informs us that of the men who were in the fleet when he first engaged in it, all have perished on fishing trips. Three, and even four, vessels have been lost in a single year. The rare various circumstances attending the loss of halibut men, the terrible storms which sweep the fishing grounds being a fearful element of destruction. Next to the peril by storm is the danger of being run down by passing vessels, during dark nights, or the impenetrable fogs, which cover the grounds like a pall during so many days in the year. The halibut catchers tell of wonderful escapes from dire destruction through this terrible agency, which constantly fill their lives with grave forebodings. The greatest danger is from the collision of European steamers as frequently the damage produced by sailing ships is not fatal. The fishermen, however, exercise a commendable degree of conservatism in this matter toward the steamers, averring that in general the steamship captains keep a sharp lookout when off the banks, and do all in their power to avert calamity. Often in the darkness and for the tiny halibut vessels unfolded not until they are almost upon them, when it requires time to change the sheer of their long hulls, and very many times the luckless halibutmen are run down and sunk beneath the waves

The average crew consists of eight men, two men going out in each dory, of which there are three, two men being left to manage the vessel. Twenty-five fathom lines are put out from each dory, to which are attached from 300 to 325 hooks. The men are often lost from the vessel by the presence of a sudden gale, or the setting in of a fog. The late treaty entered into with Great Britain has operated against the halibut fleet, and the men are hoping to see the objectional features revoked. Our informant was confident that more vessels would engage in the business ere long, and hoped to see the fleet built up to respectable size; for, despite its peril, capital thus invested pays very fair margins of profit.

Torture in Olden Times.

The torture of those days was studied as a science, though perhaps it had gained in diabolical refinement by the time that Damiens was operated on before the beau monde of Paris for his attempt upon Louis the well-beloved. The scene in the sixteenth century was usually a gloomy underground chamber, dimly lighted by torches or cressets, and deadened by massive masonry against the escape of sound. The executioner was probably born in the scarlet, or had at all events served an apprenticeship to some master who had perpetuated the grim traditions of the craft. He and his aids had paid careful attention to the machinery; the screws and the pulleys worked slowly and roughly, that was all the better, so long as they did not kill. A speedy release was the thing to be guarded against; and most horrible of all was the presence of the chirurgeon. There he stood, in grave imperturbability, with hard, watchful eyes, or with the finger on the pulse of the patient, unprotected by robed in his sad-colored garments, ready to interpose should tortured nature seem overstrained, or to awaken it when it had found relief in kindly oblivion. In the latter case he would apply himself with salts and essences to the revival of the mangled wreck of humanity, and rekindle the sparks of life by assiduous attentions, till the recovery was so satisfactory that the torture might be resumed. Occasionally the sufferer would make full confession; sometimes, having nothing to say that was worth hearing, he would groan out a tissue of incoherent falsehoods; not unfrequently he would be firm to the end—greatly to the credit of his courage or his obstinacy. In the sixteenth century, and long afterward, that licensed inhumanity was recognized all over France, and abused—if abuse may be said to be possible—by the possessors of seigniorial rights, as well as by the provincial parliaments and governors. Remembering the traditions of cruelty and insolence that had been multiplying themselves from time immemorial through the length and breadth of the land under the rule of harsh and irresponsible tyrants, we may have some conception of the revengeful spirit that was unchained when the mob had broken loose and become masters in their turn.

Miss Mulock's Romance.

It was "John Halifax," published after she was thirty years old, that brought her fame, and made the task of earning her daily bread a little less arduous. Seven years later she was awarded a pension of three hundred dollars a year. She was nearly forty when she married. In 1865 Captain George Lillie Craik, an officer in the English army, who had been in the Crimea, met Miss Mulock, and, although some years her junior, addressed her and succeeded in winning her hand. They proved most congenial companions and their married life was all they could wish, with but one exception. The woman whose love for children amounted almost to a passion, who wrote "Philip, My King," was denied the happiness of feeling baby fingers upon her breast, or of ever hearing herself called mother. This was a severe sorrow, but even this pain has been partly assuaged. Strangely enough, one dark, rainy night, while she and her husband were speaking of children and of the joy and brightness they bring to so many dwellings, there came a loud ring at the bell and then a furious knocking. On opening the door, lying upon the sill they found a basket inclosed in many wrappings. When they were removed they discovered a lovely little babe only a few hours old. The child was wrapped in one roll after another of India muslin, and on its breast was pinned a note begging Mrs. Craik to be kind to the little waif thus brought to her door, and assuring her that no mean blood flowed in its veins. Tenderly she lifted the little thing in her arms, and her heart opened as warmly to take in the poor little deserted creature. They called the child Dorothea, God-given, and she became their legally adopted daughter, as tenderly cherished and as passionately loved as though she had been their own.

There were 23,767 applications to enter the United States regular army last year, when only 5,000 men were wanted. Of the 5 000 who were accepted 3,441 were born in America. New York furnished the most, 727, and the next in order were Pennsylvania 474, Ohio 307, Maryland 255, Virginia 205, Indiana 149, and Kentucky 140. No other State furnished as many as ninety.

BRAVE WOMEN.

Heroic Deeds by Members of the Weaker Sex.

In October, 1877, the brigantine Moorburg left Foochoo, in China, for Melbourne, carrying four seamen, the captain, mate, and last, but by no means least, the captain's wife, who was a little delicate woman, and her baby. They had not gone far on their voyage ere the crew fell sick, and one after another died. The mate did not succumb entirely, but became reduced to a skeleton and was incapable of doing much, while the captain himself was almost in as miserable a plight, his legs having swollen tremendously, and his body being a mass of sores. His wife alone held up under the terrible heat, although she had nursed the sick till they needed nursing no longer, had looked well to her baby's needs, had done duty at the wheel in regular watches, and taken her share of seaman's work besides. To make matters worse, the ship sprung a leak, which the captain luckily was able to stop; and eventually the Moorburg got into Brisbane harbor, half full of water, with two sick men on board as her crew all told, and a woman at the helm; the gallant woman bringing not only the ship but her baby safe into port.

Some time in 1871 a woman named Theresa Maria, dwelling in the village of Fratel, on the frontier of Portugal and Spain, on the way across the fields with her husband's dinner, was told by a shepherd boy that he had seen a wolf prowling about. Never having seen one in her life, she put down her basket, and, directed by the lad, climbed to a high place, and looking eagerly around, descried the animal in the act of devouring the lamb. Thinking to scare the brute from its prey, the boy shouted at it and pelted it with stones, so infuriating the wolf that it left its meal and, bounding up at the little fellow's face, tearing the flesh, and then pulling him to the ground. What did the horror-stricken onlooker do—run away? Not she. Picking up a large stone, she rushed on the beast and seized hold of him. In vain he bit and tore her flesh; the undaunted woman continued to pin his head closely beneath her left arm, while she battered his head with the stone, and at length killed him. Meanwhile the villagers had been alarmed and came hurrying to her aid, armed with guns, sticks and stones. Meeting Theresa on her way home covered with blood from terrible wounds in her face arms and hands, they carried her to the hospital at Niza, where, pitiful to tell, she expired exactly a month afterward, consoled in her dying hours with believing that she had not sacrificed her life in vain. A false belief alas! for the shepherd boy died of hydrophobia a day or two after his lamented deliverer.

A poor servant girl of Noyon, in France, once proved herself a real heroine. A common sewer of great depth had been opened for repairs, the opening being covered at night with some planking; but those in charge of the operations neglected to place any lights near, to warn wayfarers of the danger in their path. Four men returning home from work stepped on the planks, which, being frail and rotten, gave way under their weight and precipitated them to the bottom. It was some time before any one became aware of what had happened; and when the people gathered round, no man among the crowd was daring enough to respond to the frantic entreaties of the wives of the entombed men, by descending that foul and loathsome depth. Presently, a fragile-looking girl of seventeen, stepping to the front, said quietly: "I'll go down and try to save the poor fellows;" and creatures calling themselves men were not ashamed to stand by and see Catherine Vasseur let down on her valiant and fearful mission. Then ensued a few long minutes of anxious suspense before the signal to haul up was felt, and two still breathing but unconscious men were, with the gallant girl, brought to the surface. Nigh exhausted as the effort had left her, the heroic maiden only stayed to gain breath before descending again, regardless of the risk she ran. The second venture nearly proved fatal. Upon reaching the bottom of the sewer, and fastening a rope around one prostrate form, Catherine felt as though she was being strangled by an invisible hand. Unfortunately, the rope around her own waist had become unfastened, and when, after groping about in the dripping, clammy wall, her hand touched it, she had not strength sufficient to pull it down. Dazed as she was she still had her wits about her, and, loosening her long hair, twisted the luxuriant tresses with the rope. The rope was hauled up and the horrified crowd beheld the inanimate form of the brave young girl swinging by her hair and to all appearance dead. Fresh air and prompt administration of stimulants brought her to consciousness and the happiness of knowing that, if she had failed to saving all, her brave endeavors had restored three of the bread-winners to their families.

Titles in Russia.

A New York *Sun* correspondent says that in Russia all the members of the families of princes, counts and barons, both male and female, when addressed, are always addressed by their titles. The members of princely families are addressed as Prince, Prince N. N., or Serenity. Some princes are called Most Serene; for instance, the Suvoroffs. A count may be addressed simply as Count, or Count N. N., or Illustriousness. The serene and illustrious persons may be caught in the act of picking pockets (as some have been), yet in court they are always spoken of and to by their titles; and if a judge, for instance, were to ask, "Mr. Dolgorouky, you are accused of having stolen five rubles, what have you to say?" Prince Dolgorouky would keep silence until given his title. A baron may be addressed as Baron, or Baron N N., or Excellence. All generals are addressed by persons of inferior rank as Excellence, and by those of superior rank as General, or General N. N. The chief generals are addressed as High Excellence. The colonels and majors are called Height Nobility, and the officers simply Nobility. The same forms are strictly observed in speaking to civil officers. The bishops are addressed as Eminence, the archbishops as High Eminence, the priors as Reverence, and the priests as Benediction. Every city mayor, alderman, or village elder is addressed as Honor. Even plain clerks pretend on the title of Dignity. The latter title is liked and much used among the merchants. Persons of the same rank, intimate friends, near acquaintances, call each other by the Christian name and the father's name, the latter being a little changed. For instance, Petr Ivanovitch, Ivan Petrovitch, Derimedout Feostiriktovitch; and among women, Anna Ivanovna, Snandulia Petrovna, Filikitata Trankvillmovna.

Big Professional Incomes.

Sir Fitzroy Kelley, the late chief baron, enjoyed for fifteen years an average professional income of £25,000 ($125,000), the largest income ever realized by an English lawyer except Lord Selborne, who, as Sir Roundell Palmer, before his elevation to the woolsack, realized for some years $150,000 a year. The largest income made by a physician in England was by Sir Benjamin Bradie, who realized in one year $65,000, of which $25,000 was for one operation.

After the death of Conrad Seitz, at Monroe, Ala., this telegram was received from Dr. Dorsey, his affianced wife: "Delay funeral two days. I will be ready for burial with him." She kept her word by committing suicide.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Hoods.

Hoods are seen upon nearly every style of cloak or wrap, and also upon many bodice waists. Most of these are gaily lined with scarlet, antique gold or a mixture of many colors, in plaids or stripes. A silk cable cord and tassel are usually added. The Russian cloak is a great favorite with young ladies. It is in the shape of a long casaque, and is trimmed with twenty or thirty rows of fine white silk braid. The color of the cloak is Russian blue, and the long pointed hood is lined with white satin sublime. The trimmings and hood linings of some of these cloaks are made of bright tartan braids and silk plaids Very elegant hoods are seen upon the white brocaded velvet opera cloaks, lined with white satin, and finely shirred around the neck and terminating in a Maria Antoinette fraise five inches high. The revers on the hood are trimmed with white marabout feathers to match the trimming on the wide Chinese sleeves and on the bottom of the wrap. These opera cloaks are mostly seen with panier effects in the back.

News and Notes for Women.

A young man died of heart disease at St. Paul while asking a girl to marry him.

Alexander Dumas' youngest daughter, Mlle. Jeannine, is mentioned as a beautiful young creature, with large intelligent eyes and features very like her father's.

The hotel keepers of New Orleans, who have decided to employ white girls as waiters, say that they have no trouble in securing them, and say that respectable families apply almost daily for places for their daughters. The girls like the work and give satisfaction, both to employers and their guests.

A young lady was asked by her fiancee on the eve of the marriage what of all things she would like best that he should give her as a wedding present. "Pay papa's debts," said she, "and I shall be the happiest girl in the world." And, like a dear, good George Augustus that he is, he did it.—*New York Mail.*

At a recent reception in London where the Princess of Wales was present many of the ladies, including the princess, carried bunches of white lilies in their hands. The fancy among leaders of fashion to adopt some one particular flower and its corresponding perfume seems to have lost none of its prestige. All artificial flowers are perfumed with the odor of the flowers they are intended to represent. The wood violet very successfully produces the perfume of the natural flower, so that as one inhales a faint odor of these sweet blossoms one can reasonably imagine it to be fresh from the heart of the vernal woods.

Some one having propounded the query, "What invention would most benefit the community at large?" A suspicious married woman replied: "A glass so framed that when the husband's out, the wife, at home, can see what he's about.

The bride and bridegroom at a Nashville wedding had only one leg apiece.

Fashion Notes.

Bonnet strings are immensely wide.

Beaded bonnet crowns are all the rage.

Leopard sets are worn by young ladies.

Plush flowers grow more and more popular.

Old-fashioned mink-tail sacks are revived.

Sealskin sacks remain the popular fur wrap.

White toilets are

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

—:0:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec. 16, 1880.

The letter of Judge Jerry Black on railroads, in this issue of the REPORTER is interesting and worthy a perusal.

A recent constitutional amendment in Kansas forbids the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors in that state.

A man in Bucks county has just ended a lawsuit of forty-two years standing and recovered six cents damages.

If he puts his six cents at compound interest for forty-two hundred years he will have a "big thing" after all.

What will we do with Gen. Grant?

This country does not seem big enough to hold him—let us annex New Jersey, then there may be room enough for him.

We think we have hit it now—let congress donate 160 acres of the public land and a mule to Grant, then he can set up in farming, which is so very honorable.

Poor Hayes, even Bob Ingersoll has no good word for him, he says that during the recent Presidential campaign Hayes was not alluded to by either party, and that the republicans won in spite of him. Garfield, he says, was elected by 30,000 colored votes in New York.

Hayes, after referring to everything in his message between Utah and the N. Y. Custom house, forgot to urge the completion of the Lewisburg & Tyrone R. R. Darn these fraudulents.

N. B.—After looking carefully we find no mention in the message of the boro' for Centre Hall.

The what-to-do-with-Grant is causing botheration in a new quarter. Hayes having recommended making him Captain General of the army, General Sherman does not relish the reinstatement of General Grant in a military position which would outrank him, and an opposition may be developed to the proposition in army circles.

It is interesting to note that of the 304,248 immigrants who landed on these shores in the eleven months closing with November, 25,307 were from England, an unusually large percentage. Germany leads the list with 70,350. Ireland follows with 56,224, Sweden with 29,183, and England has the fourth place, sending us more new inhabitants than France, Austria, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain and Italy combined.

Messrs. N. W. Ayres & Son, of Philadelphia, send us their *American Newspaper Annual* for 1880. It is a handsomely printed volume, and the classification adopted is the most convenient we have seen, a fact that will be appreciated by all who have occasion to consult it. So far as we have examined it, the figures given about population, circulation, etc, seem to be trustworthy.

At the meeting of the house committee on ways and means, quite a long hy discussion took place upon the proposition to remove the internal revenue now imposed on bank checks, matches, patent medicines, etc. The matter was finally referred to the sub-committee on internal revenue with instructions to consider and report upon the same at a future meeting of the committee.

The tax on bank checks and matches, should have been removed long ago. The first was an annoyance as well as an ur. just tax while the latter struck every poor man and woman in an article of every day use.

A terrible massacre was committed by Victoria's band of Indians. A special from Fort Stockton says: "Persons just in from San Elizario reports that Mexicans from Chihuahua bring appalling particulars of the devilment done by the escaped and desperate remnant of Victoria's band in the neighborhood of that town. In that section from twenty to thirty men, women and children are known to have been murdered and mutilated in a most horrible manner. A detachment of ten men returning with General Terassas, after the abandonment of Victoria's camp, was attacked by about thirty Indians a few days ago and only Terassas and one man escaped."

The country seems to have a huge elephant on hand in Gen. Grant, not knowing what to do with him.

Some want to pension him. Some want to make him U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania; others senator from New York. Some, again, want to make him a senator at large. And last, the fraudulent president, Hayes, in his recent message, recommends the passage of a bill to make Grant Captain General of the army, which would give him a good salary to live on.

Has Ulysses then become our great national pauper? Ah, just here the happy idea strikes the REPORTER, let Barnum hire him at $10,000 a year to draw crowds for his show as he travels around. There's millions in him.

Mary E. Hollingsworth, a young girl who five months ago was turned away from her home in White Mills, Pa., and who was found in a bagnio in New York, told a terrible story in court. She alleges that she had been taken by a man called French Lewis to the house of Annie Hauritz alias Harrisburg, who paid him five dollars for her. She had been kept a prisoner in this house for five months. Annie Hauritz was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Bixby and committed to await the action of the grand jury. The girl is in the house of detention as a witness.

It would be sacrilege to turn this to political account, but if it had occurred in the south the whole northern pack of Ingersoll-Garfield worshippers would point to it as "another southern outrage."

The Herald in an editorial upon the probable changes in the Supreme Court alludes to a significant fact which speaks volumes in favor of the democratic party and its principles. It says that many of the republican judges, the moment they felt secure for life, became democrats. Judge Field, of California, appointed by Mr. Lincoln, became an extreme partisan for the democratic Presidential nomination. Chief Justice Chase used his place as Chief Justice to win the democratic nomination for the Presidency; Judge Davis, who, as a politician, managed the Chicago Convention for Lincoln, and made the various trades by which that deceased statesman was selected by the republicans at Chicago, also became a democrat, or the next thing to it.

To these might be added that many of the Presidents who were chosen by the opposition party, espoused the democratic party and its principles when in office because they found, that being under oath to support the constitution, in order to be true to that obligation, the principles of the democracy would have to be followed as they were in strict accord with the constitution. We cite Presidents Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and even Hayes, who adopted the democratic policy with regard to the southern states and discarded that of the stalwarts whose candidate he was.

Gen. Washington, we believe, served his country as President without pay, and at a time when the salary was only half what Grant received. Washington, besides, did not have the fat takes, and valuable presents that Grant got, yet who ever heard of any of his countrymen bawling around the country for pennies to raise a pension fund for him?

If any one had gone around the country begging money to raise a pension fund for Gen. Jackson after his retirement from the executive mansion, it would have stirred up Old Hickory as upon memorable occasion on a steamboat when a fellow undertook to pull the general's nose, and his friends started to interfere. But Old Hickory, raising his cane, exclaimed, Stand aside; by the Eternal le me at him. Yes, by the Eternal, Gen. Jackson would have caned and boo ed any fellow who would have gone begging to make up a pension fund for him.

Grant received 400 thousand dollars as salary in eight years. He got corner lots, big houses, bull pups, and other valuable presents. His wife got a clean $25,000 out of the infamous black Friday affair which ruined nearly all the business men of the country and caused a panic that was felt in every home, yet they say Grant must have a pension!

The whole thing is a disgrace to Grant and to the country.

The republicans in Congress, says the *Patriot*, are now engaged in fighting the very principle which they insisted should be applied and which they did apply to the counting of the electoral vote in 1865, 1869 and 1873. The Morgan joint resolution which they are antagonizing with so much bitterness and obstinacy simply revives the "Twenty-Second Joint Rule" established by the republicans themselves, except that it provides that when there shall be but one certificate of the electoral vote of a state only the concurrent action of the two houses shall reject it, while the Twenty-Second Joint Rule enabled either house to reject the electoral vote of any state. The Morgan joint resolution provides that where there are two or more certificates from a state none of them shall be counted except by the concurrence of both houses. Under the republican "Twenty-Second Joint Rule" no debate was allowed. The Morgan joint resolution provides that no objection being made to the count of the electoral vote of any state such objection shall be in writing and signed by two senators and three representatives and senators and representatives shall each be allowed ten minutes for debate. It will be seen that the Morgan resolution while reviving the principle of the "Twenty-Second Joint Rule" proposes a decided improvement in the application of the principle. No fraudulent return from a disputed state could be counted under its provisions without being fully exposed to the public eye, and this is probably the reason why the republicans make such violent opposition to its adoption.

Ireland is still on a boil against the landholders, and England is getting her "dutch" up.

Public feeling in England is becoming more aroused by the continual outrages in Ireland and the practical overthrow of all law in that country. The tenants have—for the present at least—confiscated the property of their landlords. A branch of the Land League now holds its own "courts" in various parts of the island, assuming to administer justice; this of course amounts to the establishment of Lynch law under the very eyes of the Government.

Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain and the Radical wing of the Liberal party generally continue to oppose all idea of coercion in any form whatever, while Chief Secretary Forster as strenuously demands coercive measures, and is backed in his demands by the moderate element in the Cabinet. The controversy threatens to cause a serious split in the Liberal party.

The agitation of the land question, meanwhile, is extending to England. At a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance last week, a Sussex farmer demanded for members of his class the right to acquire the land they hold after a certain period of tenantcy. The English land lords are at last beginning to take the alarm at the numbers and activity of the organizations being formed among the small farmers and agricultural laborers for carrying out what is popularly called the "Free Land Policy," and we are quite likely to see an agitation in England which will recall the famous Reform and Anti-Corn-Law movements.

The Hell You Say.

The latest news that the REPORTER and the American people have, is by way of the fraudulent President's late message, where he informs the people that the obelisk had arrived at New York This reminds us of a joke between a school urchin and school-marm. She pointed to the first letter of the alphabet and asked him what it was. He said, don no. She told him it was "A," "The hell you say," says the boy, "I ofened heerd of it, but never saw it afore."

When Hayes tells us that the obelisk had arriv, we exclaim, The hell you say, we often heerd of that, but never saw it afore.

Boss Kelley has a part of the reward due him for his treason to his party in trading off Hancock—he has been kicked out of the Comptrollership and no longer is boss of the city of New York. Mayor Cooper on Friday sent in the name of Allen Campbell as Comptroller, and the board of Aldermen, by a vote of 13 to 8 confirmed it. Kelly was expecting a re-appointment, but did not get it

This is good so far.

But it is not enough;

Let every honest man, when he passes John Kelly, kick him with his dirtiest boots, as long as the treacherous boss treads American soil.

Below is another southern outrage, but of a character not to raise the regulation howl from the republican organs: A terrible tragedy is reported from Clarion county, S. C., where a young woman was brutally murdered with her unborn babies by three negroes, one of them a woman, robbery being their motive. An assemblage of white and colored men decided to execute the culprits by Lynch law, and the trio were soon swinging to the limbs of a tree.

Only a very limited number of papers—including republicans—have printed the windy Hayes message in full. How have—we were going to say "the mighty fallen"—but he never was mighty, only a contemptible fraud, now despised by all.

When Hayes in his message makes war upon the Mormons it rather seems to us as a parting shot at Beecher and Conkling over the shoulders of the polygamists.

REFORM IN THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

There are various plans suggested by which a popular vote directly for candidates for President may be secured, which will at the same time maintain the existing power of the States in determining the result. This is necessary to secure the adoption of any Constitutional amendment proposing the abolition of the Electoral College and a direct vote of the people for President, as we showed in THE POST yesterday. There are three plans under discussion at this time, two of which incorporate the principle of minority representation in the Presidential vote of the various States. They may be stated as follows:

1. A vote directly for President and Vice President, the State officers canvassing the returns, declaring the result and casting the vote of the State for the candidates having the plurality of the total vote. The vote of the State, of course would be equal to its Senators and Representatives in Congress. This would be an improvement on the electoral system, as it would obviate all "the trouble about the choice of electors and enable the people to vote directly for the candidates of their choice. It would substitute a College of States for a College of Electors.

2. A vote directly for President by the state at large, to determine the senatorial votes, and by Congressional districts to determine the representative votes. This would introduce the element of minority representation, just as we have politically divided delegations in Congress from most of the States. But this plan is open to the objection it would encourage gerrymandering, with the Presidency as the prize, and in heated contests—and Presidential contests always are heated—would encourage the colonization of voters from one district to another. Great progress has already been made in these devices to cheat the people of their honest choice, but with a Presidential election and a hundred thousand officers and hundreds of millions of patronage involved, the temptation would be increased a thousand fold. We do not think it would be much improvement on the present system.

3. A vote directly for President and Vice President in all the States, *the vote of the State* (answering to the present electoral vote) to be divided among the candidates in the proportion their respective votes hold to the total vote. Divide the total vote of a State by its electoral vote for President, and you would have the ratio of the Presidential vote. Then divide the vote of each candidate by this ratio, and it would give his Presidential vote from the State in question. It is a very simple process, and the result arrived at would be an unmistakable fair and correct expression of the popular will. It gives to each candidate the exact proportion of the electoral vote of the State to which he would be entitled by the number of votes he received at the election. If he received two thirds of the popular vote he would have two-thirds of the electoral votes, and so on. Under this plan, Pennsylvania would cast, according to its popular vote at the late election, 15 votes for Garfield, 13 for Hancock, and 1 for Weaver. But some say this would advantage the Democrats Yes, in this State, but in other States it would reduce their electoral vote. Missouri, for instance, under the proportionate vote plan, would give Hancock 8 votes, Garfield 6, and Weaver 1; New Jersey, California and Nevada would be about equally divided. In 1876, under this system, Tilden would have had a decided majority, counting on the basis of the Electoral College. He was honestly entitled to it. At the late election the States were evenly divided, and success under the proportionate plan would follow the candidate who polled the plurality of the popular vote We merely cite these figures to illustrate the scheme. We do not think partisian considerations need enter into the discussion, although there can be no doubt its first effect would be to break up the Solid South and the almost Solid North, solid so far as electoral votes go, and in the future prevent the political solidity of sections in any part of the Union.

This plan has been embodied in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Judge Bicknell of Indiana, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Electoral Count. We believe it was originally suggested by ex Senator Buckalew of his State, and was the result of his investigation of the subject of minority representation. It has many advantages over any other plan suggested, which will do away with the Electoral College, and secure a direct vote of the people for President and Vice President. At another time we will endeavor to point out the good results that will follow its adoption A disputed Presidency, it seems to us, is the great peril to the peace and prosperity of the Union. It is likely to occur every four years under our Electoral College system, but would be most unlikely, if not impossible, under the proportionate vote plan.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Sectionalism in Ohio.

[New York Herald, independent.]

During the recent canvass no journals were so stalwart as the republican papers in Southern Ohio. It made one's blood run cold to read of the horrors that would follow from the election of Hancock Since the election, however, the Southern merchants of Louisville and other points in Kentucky have been complaining of the tone of those republican newspapers, and talk about transferring their trade to other markets. We have discovered that a republican may be very stalwart about election times, but when he has goods to sell he would just as soon have a democratic customer as a republican. Now these republican papers take up a chorus of friendship for the South, deny that they ever said anything against their "brethren" and urge the brethren to come and buy in Cincinnati and to be as friendly as it is possible for brethren to be.

This change is a curious one. It is only another illustration of what we see every day of the insincerity of our political life. What the republicans wanted to do before election was to elect General Garfield. Therefore they howled about the "miseries of southern domination." Now they want to sell goods, and they coo and chirp in the most affectionate manner about "fraternity" and "union."

A PAYING BUSINESS.—Any person sending 50 cents to the Marlboro Chemical Works, Marlboro, Mass., will receive, post paid by mail, sample gross of Chinese Compressed Bluing sheets, the best in use for Laundry purposes. The fastest selling article in the market. Goods as staple as flour and can be carried in pocket. Immense profits. Those already at work are coining money and say it beats the world. New thing. Agents wanted everywhere.

"A great big house and nobody living in't,"—the fraudulent's last message.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Speaker Randall said on 13, that the democrats do not propose to yield to the republican theory that the vice president counts the electoral vote, and mean to get the 147 votes necessary to pass the Morgan bill; that they had not backed down or abandoned their position, but might not insist on debate to the exclusion of other busines until they had a reasonable prospect of success. This indicates that the bill will be allowed to lie over indefinitely,

1880-1. 1880-1.

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LETTER FROM JUDGE BLACK.

Transportation Problems and Political Government.

The New York Chamber of Commerce recently sent out to leading business and professional men through the country a series of questions relating to the general subject of the freight rates and discriminating tariffs of railroad companies. The object was to collect opinions in regard to a matter of pressing importance to the trade and commerce of the country. Among other answers received is a long one from Hon. Jere S. Black, who defeats in his well-known clear and incisive way with the general subject of the relation of the great transportation corporations, to the Federal and State governments Mr. Black's views are bold; not to say radical, but he puts them in a style which forces attention. The legally-vested rights of railway corporations, he says, like other rights of property, are sacred, and no violation of them comes within the scope of honest inquiry But, says Judge Black, "on this question railroad men misunderstand their situation." He holds that railroads are not holders of property, but of franchises, and adds:

"They believe, or pretend to believe, that railways are the property of the companies authorized to run them, which is a cardinal error, and the parent of much false argument. A public highway cannot be private property, and a railroad laid out and built by the authority of the State for the purposes of commerce is as much a public highway as a turnpike road, canal or navigable river. It is the duty of the State to promote intercourse and trade by making highways of the best sort through her territory. To this end she may take land and materials, which is an exercise of the power of eminent domain. She can build a railway at her own expense, using the direct agency of her own officers, and after it is built she can make it free to all comers or reimburse the cost by special tax on individuals who have occasion to use it. She can delegate the taking and the taxing powers to a corporation or a natural person; and that is what she always does when she grants a railroad charter. But in either or any case the road belongs to the State, and all the people have the right to use it upon compliance with the necessary regulations and payment of the proper tax.

"The corporations who have got into the habit of calling themselves the owners of the railroads, have no proprietary right, title or claim to the roads themselves, but a mere franchise annexed to and exercisable thereon. They are the agents of the State for the performance of a public duty. If the franchise be forfeited or surrendered or if it expire by efflux of time the State takes possession of the road and runs it herself or employs a new agent. The company cannot keep the road any more than an out-going collector of a port can appropriate to himself the custom-house where he did his official work. The State having need for a public highway at a particular place, makes a contract with a corporation to open and put it in condition to be used, and by way of reimbursing the builders and operators she authorizes a tax upon those who travel or carry merchandise over it. But this tax must be reasonable, just, uniform, prescribed and fixed, so that every citizen may know beforehand exactly how much he must pay, and so that when he pays or tenders the proper amount he will acquire an absolute and perfect right to the use of the road.' The amount of the tax, toll or freight in any case is not a subject of bargain between the shipper and the corporation, but a thing to be settled, fixed and prescribed by public authority. If the company may charge what it pleases then the road is not a public highway; the public has no rights in it all and the charter which authorizes the taking of land to build it is unconstitutional and void.

"These principles," Judge Black says, "Are discussed fully and carefully laid down in numerous decisions of the courts. Being public property, it is absurd to say that the State has no right to regulate them and control them in the performance of their functions by such laws as will prevent partiality, plunder and extortion No free State can disarm itself of this power by any act of its executive, legislative or judicial officers. They could as lawfully sell the State out and out The franchises of railroads are property, but their limits must be regulated by law and and these limits must not be exceeded. A charter doing so is void. Legislation to bring fares and tolls within reasonable rates has been decided by the Supreme Court to be constitutional, The real, not the apparent cost of a road must be the measure of the reasonableness of rates.

Status of Land Grant Roads.

"Most of our Western roads were built with the proceeds of public lands granted mediately or immediately by the United States to the several companies which now have them in charge. They did not really cost the stockholders anything, and in some cases they got lands worth a great deal more than all expenses of making, stocking and running the roads. The two companies between Omaha and San Francisco raised in cash out of government bonds, lands and mortgages of their franchises four or five times as much as they necessarily expended upon the roads. The stockholders, without paying anything, put the enormous surplus into their pockets. These roads, thus built at the public expense and in some cases paid for by the public five times over, are now claimed as the private property of the companies and the right of the public to use them as highways is utterly denied; nevertheless I think the claim of these companies to take reasonable tolls stands upon the same foundation as that of companies whose roads were built by the stockholders themselves at their own proper expenses. The grant of the lands invested the grantees with a title which could not be revoked if the conditions of it were performed.

"If railroad companies have the unlimited power they claim all industries are at their mercy," says Judge Black. "No such power belongs to them legally, yet in many cases they have usurped it and abused it.

Discrimination in Rates.

"They boldly express their determination to charge as much as the traffic will bear, that is to say, they will take from the profits of every man's business as much as can be taken without compelling him to quit it. In the aggregate this amounts to the most enormous, oppressive and unjust tax that ever was laid upon the industry of any people under the sun. The irregularity with which this tax is laid makes it still harder to bear. Men go into a business which may thrive at present rates and will find themselves crushed by burdens unexpectedly thrown upon them after they get started."

Judge Black goes at large into the subject of discrimination, selecting some of the most striking cases to illustrate his argument. He says the railroads go into every sort of business in their imperious way and they must be regulated so that they will be compelled to do the duties they owe to the public faithfully and without discrimination or extortion. The States have the power to do this, but Congress must regulate inter-State commerce, and to do so must have supervision of rates and tolls. Judge Black concludes:

The Power of Corporations.

"Doubtless you are right in the belief that public opinion will be in favor of your movements. Reflecting men cannot deny its justice. But the influence of these great corporations can hardly be calculated. They have methods of defense and offense which make them almost invincible. You have referred to portions of their history which provided this. Some of the State governments are literally subjugated by them now. It will require a strong organization and much labor to reduce them. Undisciplined militia in the open field make a poor fight against regulars intrenched, What are cornstalks against cannon? Such is truth against money. You ask what I think of regulating these affairs by the agency of commissioners. In England I believe that plan has been a complete success; in California I understand it is a dead failure."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publisher of the Chicago Weekly News which enable us to club that paper with the REPORTER, at the very low price of $2.25 per year, a trifle over the regular price of the REPORTER alone. This is beyond question the first time that a metropolitan weekly has been brought within the reach of subscribers at so small an additional price.

For this comparatively small amount our readers can place themselves in command of the whole situation. All events of interest, local, national and foreign, will be presented completely and promptly by one or the other of these publications. The single feature of full and trustworthy Chicago market quotations will be worth, to many of our readers, more than the additional amount involved in the clubbing arrangement. To those who are not familiar with the character of the Chicago News, we would say it is the best representative of independent journalism in the West.

The Weekly News is a large eight column folio, "cram full" of telegraphic and general news, short and pithy editorials on the topics of the day, written in a familiar yet incisive style, and in all its departments evidently aims to give facts in few words, without the verbiage and fine writing which render so many of the large metropolitan journals "a weariness to the flesh." Facts, not words, appear to be its motto.

We trust that all our readers will avail themselves of this unusual opportunity of securing a Chicago weekly paper at so trifling cost.

Specimen copies of the Chicago Weekly News may be seen at this office.

Or, to any of our present subscribers, sending us $2 in advance on REPORTER, and two *new names* with $4, we will send him and the new ones the Chicago Weekly News 1 year free as a premium—thus securing two large papers for the regular price of the REPORTER. We do this hoping to make up the cost to us by an increased circulation.

Avail yourself of our Premium Offer without delay, and get the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS one year *free.*

CAUSE AND EFFECT. The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.—Advance.

LEARS FOR THE MILLION!
FOO CHOO'S BALSAM OF SHARK'S OIL
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

The Oil is extracted from a peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as *Carcharodon Rondeletii.* Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1 per bottle.

Only Imported by HAYLOCK & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICA.
7 Dey St., New York.

Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation.

Among the many readers of the Review in one part and another of the country, it is probable that numbers are afflicted with deafness, and to such it may be said: Write at once to Haylock & Co., 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing $1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent You will never regret doing so."—Editor of the New York Mercantile Review, Sept. 25, 1880. 9dec. 6t.

NEW ENTERPRISE

ALEXANDER & CO.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
—AND—
SEED STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds.

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

VICTOR CLOVER HULLER.—We are the agents for this celebrated Huller in Centre county.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7 50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more particularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6, ALEXANDER & CO

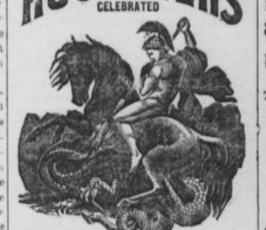
A CHILIAN ARMY MOVING ON LIMA.

Valparaiso, November 17.—Seventeen transports, with 900 men, left Africa on the 15th of November to enter upon the campaign against Lima.

NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders rising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weakness and irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 2

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and anti-bilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1881.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once All furnished free, Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 21oct y.

NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

DON'T BUY TRASH,

But something useful and durable. Such goods can be found at the store of

C. DINGES,

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - - - PENN.

We know it will be to your interest, and therefore we advise you to call on Cleve for anything you may want in the Mercantile line. Thereby you will patronize home trade, encourage him as a young man and save money at the same time.

7oct 3m

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.

Will make, for the next 60 days, a Grand Offer of

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings 7 1-3 Octaves of patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full Iron Frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

☞ Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars $245.00 at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only

This Piano will be sent on test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this Advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for Catalogue. Every instrument fully Warranted for five years.

PIANOS $165 TO $400 (with Stool, Cover and Book. All strictly First-class and sold at *Wholesale Factory prices.* These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. The Squares contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the History of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Positively we make the finest Pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country Over 14,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days test trial-freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Catalogue mailed free. Handsome Illustrated and Descriptive catalogue of 48 pages mailed for 4c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

ORGANS Our "Parlor Grand Jubilee Organ," style 35, is the finest and sweetest toned Reed organ ever offered the musical public. It contains Five Octaves, Five sets of Reeds, four of 7 1-3 Octaves each, and One of Three Octaves. 13 Stops with Grand Organ-Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Flute, Celeste, Dulcet, Echo, Melodia-Forte, Celestina, Violina, Flute-Forte, Tremolo, Grand Organ and Grand-Swell, Knee-Stops. Height 74 in; Width, 34 in; Weight, boxed, 360 lbs. The case is of solid walnut veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with raised panels, music closet, lamp stands, fretwork, &c., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action: Regular retail price $260. Our wholesale net cash price to have it introduced, with stool and book, only $97.—as one organ sold sells others. To thirty no deviation in price; No parment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all Organs on 15 days test trial and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. Fully warranted for five years. Other styles—8 stop organ only $65; 9 stops, $85; 14 stops, $115. Over 32,000 sold, and every Organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Illustrated circular mailed free. Factory and Warerooms, 57th St., and 10th Ave.

Sheet Music at one third price. Catalogue of 3000 choice pieces sent for 8c stamp: This Catalogue includes most of the popular music of the day and every variety of musical composition by the best authors. Address,

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10,000 BUSHELS CORN.
10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY.
10,000 BUSHELS OATS.
10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

Highest Cash Prices will be Paid.

I am stocking my COAL YARD this season with nothing but the VERY BEST QUALITY of

ANTHRACITE COAL!

GIVE IT A TRIAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

Cool Yard and Grain Elevator at rear of B. E. V. R. R. Depot. 30sept. tf.

S. & A. LOEB.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

9sept tf

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JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESS—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. - 1july

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 10oct. tf

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may18 -

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C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice May be consulted in German and English. Office in Gorman's building. may6 tf.

MANHOOD
How Lost, How Restored!
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, impediments to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance &c.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' success full practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.
Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y; Post Office Box, 4586. 7oct 1y.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy; while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit, and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address GUNN & CO., Portland, Maine. 9dec y.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. J. D. SHUGERT.
President. Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANK

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs, Dec. 16. 80.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20cts *per line for three insertions, and* 5 *cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 *cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20cts *as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 *Jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the* 1*st of January,* 1875, *and that it is time he was paying the printer*

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

	1	3	5
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2 20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9 50		

EASTWARD.

	2	4	6
LEAVE	A.M	A.M.	P M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

The Headquarters for candies is at Miller Farner's

NEW CONEECTIONERY,

in the Bank Building, Centre Hall, where a full line of fresh

Candies, Candy Toys, Raisins, Nuts, etc.,

has just been received for the holidays

Parties wishing anything in the above line will do well by giving Miller a call and helping him along, as he is a deserving young man.

Also constantly on hand a supply of

Fresh Oysters,

retailed by the dish or quart.

☞ Don't forget the place: First room, 2nd floor, Bank building, Centre Hall, Pa.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Just think of it, men and boys, you can get an overcoat at Lyon & Co's from $2.75 up.

—Rebersburg will have a musical convention last week in December.

—A No. 8 cooking stove, nearly new for sale at this office.

—You must not miss the store of Lyon & Co., when at Bellefonte, it is headquarters for dress goods.

—The new Reformed church at Madisonburg will be dedicated on Sunday, January 9.

—The valuable real estate of D. Gilliland, dec'd, is adv. at public sale in the Reporter. This is one of the choice Potter twp. farms.

—Judgement Exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office, 15c per doz en. tf.

—Cloaks, shawls, dolmans, and all kinds of ladies wear, and latest styles at Lyon & Co's.

—Dr. Alexander killed several hogs last week, all of which dressed over 400. Doc knows a thing or two about pork.

—While farmers are boasting in the Reporter of big hogs and long sausages, the Philad. Branch boasts of cheap clothing and big stock.

—Centre county Teachers' Institute commences its annual convention at Bellefonte, Dec. 28 and closes 31. All teachers should attend.

—Special bargains offered this week in dress goods at the Beehive.

—The Centre county fair took in $1,123; expenses, $430, paid on repairs, $150; paid on old debts, $270; paid on premiums, $275; balance in the treasury, $000!

—Try the 2lb can of preserved prnens at Dinges' store. You will never buy them in any other way after trying.

—Aaronsburg is bound not to be behind Nittany valley in beeves. Mr. H. A. Mingle reports one 15 months old which dressed 496 lbs. Who goes one better?

—For holiday goods go to the Beehive and examine their stock.

—Mifflin county reports a sausage at M'Kyles, in Brown twp., of 46 feet 3 inches. Big for a sausage but hardly a mess for the Gazette man.

—See the new adv. at head of this colum, and when you do see it don't fail to act. Miller is deserving of your aid.

—We never dodge credit for any local news obtained from an exchange.

—Woolen goods of every description always found at the Beehive.

—Snow Tuesday morning, just enough to make us wish for more.

—If you want a ladies coat or dolman, be sure and go to the Beehive.

—Mr. Shannon Boal, near Linden Hall, killed four hogs the other day, of one litter, which did not vary half pound in dressed weight. This is what we call bringing hog science down to a fine point.

—A girl actually gave a feller the mitten because his gloves were not bo't at the Philad. Branch. Another lady gave her feller the sack because he did not buy his coat of Lewins.

—It is reported that the remains of a man were found on Monday of last week in the woods near Clearfield. A revolver was found within a few feet of the body, and in the clothing a gold watch worth $150; also in his pocketbook $2,900. Probably it was a case of accident or suicide.

—Dinges has one of the largest stocks of dolls ever before seen in this place, and so cheap as to make them desirable holiday presents.

—We are pleased to notice Mr. John Boozer out again; he had a siege of typhoid fever which kept him confined for several weeks.

—Hall Columbia, said a fellow as he ran home with a bundle, I have the cheapest suit of clothing ever known to have been sold in Centre county; I got it of Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, just the place to save money in clothing, and they have goods that will wear too.

—Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. All Druggists sell them. 16dec 5t.

—We have a new lot of job type for sale bills. We print bills at the lowest rates. Send us per mail a list of articles the date and hour of sale, and the amount you wish to pay for bills, and will return you a job satisfactory in all respects. Sales advertised in the Reporter reach every nook and corner of this and adjoining vallies.

—Health, hope and happiness are restored by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all those diseases from which women suffer so much. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue for pamphlets. 16dec 2t.

—A good new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle can be traded or bought at the Reporter office. Price $12.

—Caley's Chicken Powder, a sure cure for Cholera and Gapes. Sold by J D. Murray. 4nov. 3m:

—Persons back on the Reporter for several years, will do us a favor by remitting *at least* a part of amount due. We need cash to keep business going.

☞ **Merchants** who suffer from Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, or Biliousness can be cured by using Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents, 18nov. 4t.

Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills, price 25 cents, cure at once, Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Constipation. If no druggist in your town has them, you can get them from first hands by sending 25 cents to Dr. Mettaur, Bellefonte, Pa. 18nov. 4t.

—For a complete stock of gents furnishing goods go to the Beehive.

—Some of the most fancy and cheap goods, suitable for Christmas presents, can be found at Dinges'.

—1000 lbs of Superfine French mixed candy, 25 cts. per lb., at Wilson's, Brockerhoff house block, Bellefonte.

—Don't forget the new confectionery in the Bank building, kept by Miller Farner. Fresh Oysters constantly on hand.

—A fire at DuBois, Clearfield county, destroyed the opera house in that village and nine other buildings.

—In different parts of the state, cows are bringing higher prices now than were paid for them within the past five years.

—Coffee from 16 cts. up at Dinges' store. Everything else in proportion.

—A meeting will be held in the school house on Thursday evening, 16, for the purpose of organizing a singing class to be under the instruction of Prof. P. H. Meyer, All interested are requested to attend.

—Dinges' is headquarters for holiday goods.

—During the season that has just closed Lock Haven manufactured thirty-five million feet of lumber.

—Remember the new confectionery in the Bank building when you purchase your candies.

—The weather: On Sunday soft; rain at night; Monday colder and icy; Tuesday cloudy and damp with snow falls at intervals, and rain and sleet in the afternoon.

Do not fail to call at Wilson's, Brockerhoff house block, Bellefonte, when you are in town and purchase your candy and Christmas Tree Ornaments from him. He has the finest and cheapest assortment in town.

—Christ Alexander, farmer on Amos Alexander's farm in Penn twp., raised 1185 bush. of wheat from 37 acres, an average of a little more than 32 bush. to the acre. He had 5 acres that yielded 200 bush. or 40 bush. to the acre.

—R. A. Ammerman, a prominent citizen of Shamokin, committed suicide by shooting himself recently. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

—A lecture and elocutionary entertainment will be given in the Evangelical church, on Friday evening, 17th, by Geo. P. Bible, of Prof. Shoemaker's School of Elocution and Oratory, of Phila. The entertainment will consist of select readings, recitations, etc., with a brief lecture upon the subject of "Elocution and its Importance."

George is well known to our people about here and we have no doubt will have a large audience. We would advise all who can make it suit to be present. Admission only 15 cts. Children, 10 cts.

On Saturday evening, 18, he will be at Spring Mills, Grenobles' hall.

—At Wm. Wolf's we notice a new stock of Christmas goods, consisting of fancy and other articles suitable for holiday presents, for old and young. You need not go away to purchase your Christmas goods.

—The following is taken from the Meadville Messenger. The affair took place at Harmansburg, Clarion county, on 9 ult. "The event of last week was the shoot between our Rifle Club and the Dempseytown Rifle Club, of Dempseyton, Pa. The latter arrived here on Monday and were quartered at the Ford House, the guests of the home club. In the afternoon both clubs repaired to the shooting grounds, and the time was spent in ranging their guns for long range. Tuesday morning the shooting began in good earnest, and our club found that they had a far superior club to contend with than they had ever met before. G. H. Frank, of the Dempseytown Club, made the closest shooting, and was perhaps the best shot on the grounds. Geo. Dedrment, of Oil City, a member of our club, did some fine shooting. He shoots a twenty-five pound gun carrying an ounce ball, and puts them close into the bull's eye every shot. John Fuller made the best shot in our club. Wake Jackson, Captain, was nearly up to Fuller's score, although he had some trouble in getting his gun ranged, and did not come up to his average score. The match resulted in a victory for the Dempseytown Club. Our club, with one exception used their own make of guns (made by W. Jackson, a blacksmith by trade, but who can make anything from a mainspring for a watch up to a balance wheel for an engine), and the Dempseytown Club a Jamestown gun. The members of this club, G. H. Frank, Geo. K. Weber, H. Weber and Jones Weber, are gentlemen in every sense of the word. Marksman.

—If you want to gain a good understanding, why just go to Powers & Son and get a pair of their boots or shoes. They keep the largest stock and best variety in the county and all true goods, and actually sell cheap, with a guarantee. Go and see their stock, ladies and gentlemen, before purchasing elsewhere otherwise you will miss it sure.

—The Thirty-Fourth Annual Session of the Centre county Teachers' Institute, will be held in the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa., commencing Tuesday, December 28, at 9 a. m., and closing Friday evening, Dec. 31, 1880.

Day Sessions. School Management, English Language, Constitution of the United States, Prof. E. A. Angell, Allegheny City, Pa. History, Natural Science, Prof. D. M. Wolf, Spring Mills, Pa. Orthography, Primary Teaching, Miss Florence Chidester, Syracase, N. Y. Vocal Music, Prof. C. L. Gramley, Rebersburg, Pa.

A part of each of the day sessions will be devoted to brief reports or talks on the foltowing topics:

Professional Reading, D. M. Wolf; Elocution, J. B. Newcomer; Oral Instruction, W. A. Krise; Examination of Schools at the close of Term—Importance and Method, C. C. Zeigler; Practical Education, H. H. Hershberger; Advantages of an Educational column in our County papers, W. G. Morrison; The study of Arithmetic, H. F. Bitner; Exhibitions vs. Examinations, W. P. Harpster; The Work, Worker and Reward, J. R. Van Ormer; Mechanical Execution of Scholars' Work, Michael Shires; Reviews, D. G. Kline; Moral Instruction, Henry Keller; Qualifications of Pupils when leaving the Public, Schools—What they are and what they should be, R. E. Cambridge.

Evening Exercises—Lecture.—Who are We? E. I. Kirk, M. D.

Lecture.—Objections to Infidelity, Rev. D. K. Nesbit.

Wednesday—Lecture.—Common Sense, Prof. E. A. Angell.

Thursday—Reading and Impersonations, Miss Florence Chidester.

—Who struck Billy Patterson? Who was the man with the iron mask? These are questions never yet answered. But here is a question that all answer the same way: Who sells the best and cheapest Clothing. Answer, Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, sells the best and cheapest clothing.

—The Clearfield coal shipments for the last week, amount to 55,682 tons, being an increase of 21,335 tons over the same period last year, and considerably the largest weekly out-put ever made from the Clearfield region. On Tuesday of same week, the shipments were over 13,000 tons, or at the rate of about 80,000 tons a week, which would indicate a carrying capacity of 4,000,000 tons per annum.

—Do not forget Sechlers when you want to buy Holiday goods—they keep the finest confectioneries made, and the choicest nuts, besides fancy articles for Christmas presents.

—A thorough and safe remedy is Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. 16dec. 5t.

—The valuable real estate of Jonas From, dec'd, at Tusseyville, will be offered for sale on Saturday, 18 inst., at 1 p. m., consisting of farm of 117 acres, with all necessary buildings, orchard, good water, &c., also a 22 acre tract of timber land. This is one of the most desirable farms in the neighborhood. 2t.

—It is an admitted fact that one suit of clothing got at the Philad. Branch will outwear two suits of shoddy bought elsewhere. The Philad. Branch manufacture their own clothing, and warrant them genuine goods as represented. No other clothing store in the county has this advantage, and that is the reason why clothing can be bought so cheap there. You get them from first hands.

—Boots and shoes, always the best, found at the Beehive.

—Hurrah, the holidays are at hand and Dinges has a big stock of goods suitable for presents.

—Jacob Gephart killed the boss porker in Millheim boro. It was a hefty one, weighing 426.

—Have you seen the lot of beautiful vases at Dinges'? If not we would advise you to call at once, as they make splendid holiday gifts.

—Professor W. H. Jordon, of the Maine State Agricultural College, has been elected to the chair of agriculture and agricultural chemistry in the Pennsylvania State College.

—Who hath red eyes and who hath an inflamed nose? Why the fellow who has taken cold because he does not wear one of the warm and comfortable and cheap suits to be had of Lewins, manager of the Philad. Branch.

—In the fall of 79 Christ Alexander of Penn twp. sold 13 shoats to various persons in Millheim. The average weight of the shoats at that time was about 55 lbs. or 715 total; at the time they were killed, they were 16 months old and weighed 4550 lbs., or an average of 350 lbs.

—If you want an overcoat or a suit of clothing made to order and fit guaranteed, always be sure and go to the Beehive.

—The Millheim merchants are paying enormous prices for butter and eggs, and selling them for much less than they pay. But, competition is the life of trade.

—The best groceries are always on hand at Dinges' and as cheap as any other place in the county. Give him a call and be convinced.

—We think it will pay to be a chicken now. Monday morning's Harrisburg Patriot says, eggs brought fifty cents per dozen and butter forty cents a pound, in the lower market, on Saturday.

—Dinges is constantly receiving dry goods, groceries, etc., and puts them out at lowest possible prices. We advise all to give Dave a call.

—The Evangelical Sunday school of Centre Hall indged having a dinner in the basement of the church, sometime during the holidays. Will be announced in due time.

—Always make it a rule to go to headquarters when you want any thing. For instance, when you want the purest and best groceries in market, then go to Sechlers, because it is the acknowledged headquarters for every article in that line in this part of Pennsylvania.

—Mr. James Alexander was kicked twice on the same place of his thigh by a young horse, on Tuesday, causing a severe and painful bruise.

—Call at Dinges' and see the large stock of holiday goods, sleds, dolls, vases, fancy china and glass ware, gloves, notions, and almost anything you may want and at bottom prices.

—Mr. Jacob Gill, of near Pleasant Gap, died on Tuesday last, aged about 90 years. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and we think with his decease the last of the survivors of the second war of Independence, in this county, has passed away.

—If you are getting up a party call at Wilsons, Brockerhoff house block, Bellefonte, and get your fruit, oranges, nuts, grapes, bananas, raisins, figs, etc., etc. Everything you want to fix up and make your table attractive. Will receive 10,000 oranges within the next two weeks, just the thing for Festivals and Sunday school celebrations.

—It must be fun to see a Notary Public wending his way down a hill, over an icy pavement, with a plate, with butter on, in one hand, a tin bucket in the other, and a glass jar under one arm, when, all at once he slips and falls, and gets up cross, to hunt his butter somewhere, amid scores of angry adjectives and pleasing phrases. Not so, Gust?

—Get your Christmas Clothes of Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, where you find the largest assortment of ready made clothing this side of Philadelphia. All their goods is warranted, and thus make good what might be found not to be as represented. But so far no one has been disappointed. The reason is because they manufacture their own clothing, hence know just exactly what they have. You get clothing at the Philad. Branch from first hands, hence you can buy cheaper—the profits of second and third parties stay in the pockets of all those who buy clothing of Lewins. This is a fact worth remembering. Underwear, ties, kerchiefs, collars, hats, jewelry, all first class and cheap.

For the Reporter.

The Fairview Evangelical Church, located one mile north-east of Howardville, was dedicated on Sunday, the 5th inst. Bishop T. Bowman, who is a speaker of superior ability, preached on Saturday night and Sunday morning. There being the sum of $500, unprovided for, it was fully raised by the congregation in about half an hour. The dedicatory services were performed in the evening. B.

FARMERS, MECHANICS, EVERYBODY, TAKE NOTICE.

I am paying more for butter and eggs than any store in Centre county. You can't get 25c per lb. for butter *anywhere in Pennvalley, except at my store.* You can't get 25c per dozen for eggs any *where in Centre Co., except at my store.* Any piece of goods in my store can be bought as low as anywhere in the Valley. I need not tell you any more. I have customers who come seven miles to deal with me and they say it pays—and it will pay you all. Thankful for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

I will be at my store every Thursday and Friday, during my absence my clerks will give you all proper attention.

If you prefer cash for butter and eggs, I will pay you cash.

Will always pay you Bellefonte prices for produce. Respectfully,

2dec 3. A. S. Kerlin.

THE SUN FOR 1881.

Everybody reads The Sun. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come everybody will find:

I. All the world's news, so presented that the reader will get the greatest amount of information with the least unprofitable expenditure of time and eyesight. The Sun long ago discovered the golden mean between redundant fulness and unsatisfactory brevity.

II. Much of that sort of news which depends less upon its recognized importance than upon its interest to mankind. From morning to morning The Sun prints a continued story of the lives of real men and women, and of their deeds, plans, loves, hates, and troubles. This story is more varied and more interesting than any romance that was ever devised.

III. Good writing in every column, and freshness, originality, accuracy, and decorum, in the treatment of every subject.

IV. Honest comment. The Sun's habit is to speak out fearlessly about men and things.

V. Equal candor in dealing with each political party, and equal readiness to commend what is praiseworthy or to rebuke what is blamable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organizations, but unwavering loyalty to true Democratic principles. The Sun believes that the Government which the Constitution gives us a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremely important contest. The Sun believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plunder, and the Rings for imperial power.

Our terms are as follows:

For the Daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the Weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,

Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

dec 16 6t.

ADDRESS

BY DEPUTY RHONE OF CENTRE CO. GRANGE.

The address of Deputy L. Rhone, at the Patron's Pic-nic, was handed us for publication at the time, but owing to the press of political matter during the campaign, we were obliged to lay it over, and now make from it the following extracts:

Fellow Patrons and Citizens:—We are glad to meet you under such favorable circumstances upon this reunion occasion of the Patrons of Husbandry of Centre county.

We are glad of the opportunity to welcome you Patrons and citizens to this the 7th annual "Harvest Home" of our Order.

We are glad that you have been willing to come and share with us the pleasures of this festive day and to honor us with your presence and friendly association. I hope it will be a pleasant entertainment to you all.

We would ask you to make yourselves feel freely at home in our midst.

. . . . . .

This is truly a day of congratulations on the part of the Patrons of Husbandry that they have met under such propitious circumstances in their 7th annual reunion that it deserves the congratulations of all good citizens. May *Ceres*, the goddess of our Order and of the graines look with favor upon us and bless our land with a plentious harvest; and may *Pomona* bless our gardens and our orchards with lucious fruits; and may *Flora* smile upon our homes and adorn them with flowers of exquisit beauty and decorative skill; so that we may love our homes more and become attached more to our pursuits even so that we may have an ideal taste of the elysian fields of contentment before we leave these shores for the parad ise of bliss

. . . . . .

We needed an organization to deal with the practical every day problems of life.

We stood in need of an organization where we could take our families and give them the opportunities for intellectual culture and social refinements; so as to raise the intellectual and social standard of our class by an organized system of society.

. . . . . .

So rapid has been the development of this order that almost before the public knew of its real existance it had spread over the length and breadth of the land far beyond the wildest expectation of those few persons who then thought only of a possibility to form a Grange in this county. But the cherished thoughts of these few persons who with such deep solicitude gathered around the birth of this enterprise, is now the favorite idea of the many. Where there was a single voice to greet its advent then, there are a thousand to encourage its onward and upward progress now. So that by its unparalleled rapidity the order of Patrons of Husbandry has sprang from infancy to maturity, placing itself side by side, in its usefulness, with the other institutions of our State; so that to-day it ranks with the best and oldest in the land, and, we have assembled here to-day to celebrate in this public manner our 7th annual re-union.

It is not a gathering of those in the slums of the great cities, the idle, the low the vulgar, the vicious and the demagogues who would by cheats and frauds plunge our country into irretrievable ruin so that they might riot on the industries of the land—but this is an assembly of the industrious and well to-do classes—nor is there any lack of encouragement from without the pale of membership. Our most influential citizens are with us now. This is the time to talk of what might have been better; this is the organization for the farmer because of its success far beyond any other. The farmer here finds an appropriate stage of action—a central point about which for many, many years to come may revolve in harmonious interlacing orbits the best and most important interest of this country.

We are glad too that old age with hoary head and ripened judgement is here to hallow this scene with its reverent presence and encouragement; and that youth with its warm and generous impulse is here to enliven it with its vigorous animation—and that women, too, both old and young, our mothers and our daughters, our sweet-hearts and our sweet-wives are here to brighten it with their loveliness, to adorn it with their offerings of taste and skill in these decorations that surround us, and to cheer us with their approving smiles, and as in the days of ancient errantry to decorate the weapons of our social warfare with flower wreaths woven by the hand of beauty and skill. Then socially the grange is a grand success as is demonstrated by these annual gatherings. And may I ask what class has a better right to hold these annual Harvest Homes and reunions than the farming class—could you think of an idea more extremely rediculus than for railroad men, lawyers, and merchants to hold a harvest home—what harvest do they produce that they should be grateful over with thanksgiving and praises to the giver of all good? without it would be for wheedling the people out of some hundreds of dollars annually upon such occasions to fill their own pockets without ever giving the farming and industrial classes a word of say so; excepting paying this money and doing their biding as is too generally the custom of railroad "Harvest Homes" nearly every where.

Then an other evidence of the prosperity and the success of the order of Patrons of Husbandry is their subordinate Granges located in nearly every section of the most fertile and prosperons portion of the agricultural community of our county, se that we are surrounded by active, living granges, and if time would permit we might speak of their property, their business, their meeting, their halls and adornments, their libraries and entertainments; showing the work that is going on year after year among the well to-do and enterprising farmers of Centre county. Besides the subordinate Granges, we have also County Granges with a membership of nearly 400 that meet quarterly, to undertake larger and more difficult enterprizes, under whose auspicies these annual Pic-nics are held.

It has organized and established a Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Centre county, that has gradually grown under its successful management to over $1,200,000, insuring farm property at the low rate of $1 50 per thousand with no taxes excepting for actual losses. And so economically has it been managed that the cost of running the company has not exceeded $175 per annum. The county Grange has also organized and maintained in active operation for nearly three years a Patrons' Live Stock Association whereby they can market their surplus stock at cost and carriage without being beholding to the caprices of local dealers. And we might enumerate much other work that is done by the County Grange year after year if we had the time.

Then there is work in this Order that is peculiar to the State Granges such as establishing direct trade with manufacturers, importers and wholesale dealers; so that by the system of co-operation organized by the State Granges it is no longer necessary to go to third and fourth parties paying them the exorbitant prices for machinery or commodities that Patrons can now get at first hands. Where we formerly, and those out side of the Grange still have to pay for a complete grain drill $100 to $120 Patrons can get the same for $70 to $85. Threshers we get fully $35 less than agents prices; horse powers $15 to $20 less, sewing machines that agents sell for $40 to $50, Patrons can get for $18 to $25, and almost every machine in the market. Organs that agents sell for $300, we can get for $160, with a guarentee for five years. Pianos that retail at $500, Patrons can get for $280, and need not pay for them until fully tried; Peruvian Guano that retails at $60 per ton, at $50; Phosphates that sell by agents at $40, can be had through the State Grange at $25 to $30, and so I might go on and enumerate the advantages of our co operative trade to the farmer through this order. But it is asked how does the Grange get these advantages? By a centralized trade through the State Granges upon wholesale agencies in our great cities and manufactories. By taking the whole number of Granges in Penn'a it needs but a small amount of trade from each to make a trade many times larger than a hundred of your retail agencies. This ought to be clear to any thinking person.

. . . . . .

The Patrons of Husbandry were largely instrumental in securing a uniform system of text books for the public schools in Centre county. The propriety and importance of securing a law requiring each county and borough to adopt for itself a uniform system of books was largely discussed in the Centre county Pomona Grange in November, 1878, and it was afterwards carried up to the State Grange at Bellefonte in Dec. of the same year and submitted by that body to the State Legislature by numerous petitions. While the Patrons did not succeed in securing the desired legislation for the State at that time.

Thus while the Grange is not a political organization yet is largely influential in securing moral and legislative enactments as in the case of the Potter Law of Wisconsin restricting rail roads from issuing free passes and prohibiting freight discriminations in articles and individuals.

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE SWEEPS OVER A PORTION OF MISSOURI.

A Town's Ill Luck.

St. Louis, December 7,—The Republican's Carthage, Mo, special says a severe cyclone passed over that section on Saturday evening from south west to northeast. South of Joplin, fences were prostrated and houses and barns torn down, but nobody is reported hurt. Ten miles south of Carthage the residence and all the outbuildings of William Bayman were demolished, as were also the buildings of Mr. Forsythe, near by, but no lives were lost. Four miles to the northwest of Bay Wamhu the buildings of Mr. Quimby were all destroyed, and Mr. Quimby was fatally injured.

At Sarcobie the storm raged with great fury. A blacksmith shop was totally destroyed. The Masonic hall was twisted off its foundations and ruined. Many other buildings were badly damaged, and fences and outhouses carried away. On Round Prairie the school-house was destroyed, and every stone in its foundation was carried several rods. The house of John McCoy, near by, was lifted from its foundation. Mr. Norman's house was was blown down and his two little girls were fatally injured. The timber in the track of the storm was all torn up.

The town of Marshfield, which was nearly destroyed last summer, was visited by this storm and great damage said to have been done, nearly all the northern portion of the city being blown down again. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning, the electric shocks being very violent.

100 LIVES LOST BY AN EXPLOSION IN THE RHONDDA VALLEY, WHALES.

Cardiff, December 10.—A great explosion occurred this morning at the Penygraig new colliery, in the Rhondda Valley. It is believed that eighty-seven persons have perished. An exploring party has just discovered sixteen corpses. The search is impeded by after damp and debris. The pit is about a mile from the scene of the great explosion in the Dinas colliery, in the same valley on January 13, 1879, when about sixty persons lost their lives.

New York, December 10.—A London dispatch says of the explosion in the colliery of Penygraig, Wales this morning:—The shock of the explosion was felt for miles around, the earth shaking as if there were an earthquake. There are also eighteen horses in the pit, which is 450 yards in depth.

5.30 P. M.—It is now ascertained that eighty-six of the persons who where in the pit at the time of the explosion are dead. Seven corpses have been brought up thus far, bnt many others have been discovered and will be raised this evening.

Later estimates of the loss of life by the explosion in the Penygraig colliery on Friday morning make the number of persons who perished 100.

NATURE'S SLUICE-WAY.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do dot work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has increased during the past year. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald, and is arranged in handy departments. The

Foreign News

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

The Weekly Herald

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

Political News

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour

The Farm Department

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

Skilled Labor

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

The Produce Market.

Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

The New York Herald in a weekly form, **One Dollar a Year.** Address,

NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway and Ann Street, New York.
16dec. 8t.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre and that application will be made at the next Session of said Court to grant the same.

J. W. Snook, Wholesale, Millheim Bor.

J. C. Harper, Clerk.

You can now afford to take a Chicago Paper. See announcement in another column of clubbing arrangement with the Chicago Weekly News.

London, December 13.—A despatch from Teheran to the *Standard* reports that the Persians have destroyed Uchni, killing many inhabitants. They afterwards defeated 12,000 Kurds at Morgewar.

A Glen's Falls chap has a girl named Apple. He says if squeezing will do it she will soon be cider—*Whitehall Times.*

A Lady's Wish. "Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe." Read of it.—Cairo Bulletin.

We make the following liberal offer: Any of our present patrons, sending us the names of four new subscribers, and the cash, we will send the five copies at $1.50 per year each. Or to any one sending us ten new names, and the cash, we will reduce the price to $1.35 per copy. This liberal offer we make as an inducement to increase the circulation of the Reporter. It leaves us but little above cost, hoping to make up for loss by an increased circulation. Will the friends of the Reporter aid us, in this matter, and thereby also benefit themselves? Try it.

Any subscriber sending us two new names and the cash at regular rates, we will give him and the new ones an additional credit of 25 cts.

By new subscribers we mean such as are not now taking the Reporter, while any of our present patrons have the same reduction by aiding to increase our circulation as above.

Wedesire to call the attention of our readers to the Grand Holiday Offer of the Mendelssohn Piano Company, whose advertisement appears elsewhere. This Company offers an $850 Square Grand Piano, 3 stringed, 7⅓ octaves, in a handsome rosewood case, for only $245, also many other styles of Pianos and Organs at great bargains for the Holidays, including sheet music at one third price.

These Pianos, including Grand, Square and Upright, made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Diplom a of Honor and Medal of Merit. The Mendelssohn Piano Co. are the first to do a general business with the purchaser direct, saving him more than one-half the price charged by other first-class makers. This saving is made by doing away with the Agency System, and giving the people the Pianos at Wholesale or Agency prices.

We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of ever buying a piano or organ, to send for their Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues, which will be mailed free to all. 9dec 6t.

Auditor's Notice.—In the matter of the estate of Joseph Shuey, dec'd

The undersigned, appointed to ascertain liens against the real estate of Joseph Shuey and make report thereof according to law, will meet the persons interested at the office of Alexander & Bower, Bellefonte, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881, at 10 A. M.

16 dec. td. Ellis L. Orvis, Auditor.

Orphans' Court Sale of Valuable Real Estate.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of J. M. Gilliland, one mile east of Potters Mills, Pa., on

Saturday, January 8, 1881,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate: All that certain TRACT OF LAND situate in Potter twp., Centre Co., Pa., lying one mile east of Potters Mills and two and one-half west of Spring Mills Station, late the property of David Gilliland, dec'd, and bounded on the east by lands of J. G. Carson, on the south by lands of H. P. Sankey, on the west by lands of Adam Rankin and on the north by lands of Henry Royer and Smetzler Heirs, containing, in neat measure, 141 ACRES AND 83 PERCHES. The farm is in a high state of cultivation. The buildings are all good. A running stream of water is on the place and a never-failing well. Also an orchard of choice fruit.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale; one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and one third in two years, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

SAMUEL GILLILAND.
Administrator.

D. F. Fortney, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14mar

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM. OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is prepared

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

The coinage executed at the mint in Philadelphia during November amounted to 7,535,840 pieces. Of these, 158,400 pieces were eagles, 187,280 half eagles, 2,960 quarter eagles, 1,600 gold dollars, 1,000,000 silver dollars, 200 each of five and three-cent pieces, and 6,200,200 cents.

The biggest map in the world arrived in New York a few days ago on an ocean steamer. His name is Chang, he is a Chinaman, and his height is nine feet.

Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Boston, from the estate left by her husband has distributed more than $1,000,000 among various religious societies and colleges. Mrs. Stone has also given $600,000 to relatives and friends, and $100,000 to churches and needy students and for the redemption of mortgaged homes.

The first translation of the Bible into the English language was commemorated a few evenings ago at the New York Academy of Music by a Wycliffe semi-millennial celebration under the auspices of the American Bible society. The principal feature of the celebration was an oration on "John Wycliffe and the first English Bible" by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs. Short addresses were made by ex-Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, president of the American Bible society, Cortlandt Parker and Enoch L. Fancher. Many prominent clergymen and distinguished laymen were present, and the audience crowded the academy.

The New York surrogate has decided the contest over Frank Leslie's will by sustaining the will and ordering that it be admitted to probate.

Dunham & Sons, of New York city, the oldest piano manufacturing firm in this country, have failed.

During the four weeks' engagement of Sarah Bernhardt in New York the receipts of the theater at which she played amounted to close upon $100,000.

The crew of life-saving station No. 4, near Long Branch, have been presented with gold medals by the government in recognition of their gallant rescue of the crew of a Spanish brig last February.

The Kearsage mills at Portsmouth, N. H., caught fire the other day, and in a short time the immense six-story structure was laid in ruins, entailing a loss of about $500,000. One operative was reported killed and several more badly burned.

Western and Southern States.

Over 1,110,000 hogs were received at Chicago, Ill., during November, a larger number than was ever received in one month at any market.

John T. Crawford, an eccentric Baltimorean, who died recently, is found to have left his entire estate, valued at from $30,000 to $100,000, for a home for aged colored men.

Alaska is shown by the census report to have a population of 30,000 persons, of which number not more than 300 are whites.

A fire at Durham, N. C., destroyed sixteen buildings and swept away property valued at $100,000.

An international cotton exposition will be held in Atlanta, Ga., next October.

Daniel Smith, a colored man, after being sentenced by the court at Pulaski, Tenn., to twenty-one years' imprisonment for attempting to assault a young white girl, was taken from the hands of the sheriff by a crowd and hanged.

By a railroad accident at Carey Station, Ill., two persons were fatally and thirteen others seriously injured.

Andrew J. Gillen, the young lawyer who some weeks ago shot and killed Miss Sigerson, sister of the New York assistant corporation attorney, and then escaped, was arrested at Cedar Keys, Fla. After his arrest he shot himself, dying soon after from his self-inflicted wound. Before death he stated that he had shot Miss Sigerson by accident, intending to shoot himself in her presence that she might witness his death.

The remains of the late Lieutenant-Governor-elect George B. Robinson, of Colorado, lately shot by mistake during some mining troubles near Leadville, were received in Kalamazoo, Mich., by a procession, and after lying in state there two days the body was taken to his mother's home at Plainwell.

The Piedmont and Arlington Insurance company, of Richmond, Va., has failed.

Charles Henderson, a colored man, was hanged at Friar's Point, Miss., for the murder of Thomas King in December, 1879. King was shot dead while trying to stop a fight between Henderson and a white man.

John Callahan was hanged a few days ago at Wooster, Ohio, for murdering Benjamin Tormie at an agricultural fair in October, 1879. Callahan and others set upon a young man named Martin, when Tormie went to his rescue and was stabbed in the back by Callahan.

Diphtheria has prevailed in a very malignant form in Grayson county, Va. In some families five and six persons died; and in one instance the whole family died.

At Excelsior, Iowa, John Livingston, while drunk, in pure wantonness killed Margaret Stewart and her two-year-old child, terribly mangling them.

From Washington.

The debt statement just issued shows the decrease of the public debt during November to be $3,609,261.23.

Cash in the treasury	$210,126,763 99
Gold certificates outstanding	7 409 500 00
Silver certificates outstanding	33 077 281 00
Certificates of deposit outstanding	8,525,000 00
Refunding certificates	946 350 00
Legal tenders outstanding	346,681,016 00
Fractional currency outstanding	7,163,207 37
U. S. bonds of 1880 outstanding	11,255,000 00

The payments made from the treasury by warrants during November were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$6,152,238 97
War	4,724 597 86
Navy	1,677,474 13
Interior Indians	671,713 72
Interior pensions	4,205,145 00
Total	$15,831,229 68

The annual report of Secretary Schurz is largely devoted to Indian affairs. He says that although at first accepting the reservation policy as he found it, observation and study gradually convinced him that it was a mistaken policy; that it would be vastly better for the Indians to respect their home attachments; to leave them upon the lands they occupied and to introduce among them the habits and occupations of civilized life; to dissolve gradually their tribal cohesion and merge them in the body politic as independent and self-relying men, invested with all the rights which other inhabitants of the country possess. The civilized and uncivilized tribes together cultivated last year 482,738 acres of land, or about one and three-fourths acres to each man, woman and child, estimating the total Indian population at 250,000. Nearly two thousand freight wagons have been in use by the Indians this year, with the result of saving considerable money to the government. The number of Indian youth learning trades at the agencies has increased from 185 last autumn to 358 this year. The aptitude shown for mechanical work has in many cases been surprising. The secretary speaks highly of the progress of education and notes as an important civilizing factor the organization of an Indian police force at forty agencies, consisting now of 162 officers and 653 privates. Secretary Schurz says that in his opinion the management of Indian affairs should continue to be intrusted to the civil and not to the military branch of the service.

Secretary Thompson says in his annual report that the amount available for the support of the navy for the last fiscal year was $14,704,644 22. The expenditures were $12,916,699 45. The number of navy pensions on the rolls June 30, 1880, was 3,93), and the amount paid during the year on account of pensions was $752 771 97. The total amount available for the operations of the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, is $15,095,061 45 and the total estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $15,953 761 61. The secretary favors the policy of governmental aid to steamship lines, and suggests that vessels built for carrying the United States mails should be so constructed as to be easily changed into war vessels, and says that the number of vessels should be increased.

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States mints during November: Double eagles—pieces, 32,000; value, $640,000. Eagles—pieces, 198,880; value, $1,988,800. Half-eagles—pieces, 387,280; value, $1,936,400. Quarter-eagles, 2,960; $7,400. Dollars, 1,600; $1,600. Total gold—pieces, 622,720; value, $4,574,200. Silver dollars—pieces, 2,300,000; value, $2,300,000. Five cents—pieces, 200; value, $10. Three cents—pieces, 200; value, $6. Cents—pieces, 6,200,200; value, $62,002. Total base—pieces, 6,200,600; value, $62,018.

Superintendent Kimball, of the life saving service, has received a report of the British Royal Life Saving Institution. It was organized in 1824, and 26,906 lives have been saved by it. Ours was organized in 1872, and 10,000 lives have been saved. Last year there were saved in Great Britain 637 lives; in the United States, 1,900. So excellent is our service compared with theirs that they are copying ours largely in methods and machinery.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1880, in the face of the reduction of the tax on tobacco, were $123 981 916 10, showing an increase of $10,532,294 72 over 1879. The receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year are $43,789,318 30—an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $36,506 213 48. If this increase should be maintained during the year, the total collections from internal revenue taxes at the present rate would be $135,000,000. During the last four years and four months 4,061 illicit distilleries have been seized, 7,339 persons arrested, twenty-six officers and employees killed and fifty-seven wounded in the enforcement of the laws. The total cost of collecting the revenue during the past fiscal year was $4,505 842, or 3.63 per cent. of the total amount collected. The estimates for expenses for next year are $4 895 330. The total amount of collections from tobacco was $38,870,140, a decrease of $1,264,862. There were 90,355,270 gallons of spirits produced during the year, which exceeded the production of the previous year by 18,462,649 gallons.

Foreign News.

The volcano of Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich islands, is in a state of eruption. The volcano throws out two great streams of lava, one of which is thirty miles long and 100 to 200 yards wide and about twenty feet deep.

At Tralee, Ireland, a party of armed men broke into a bailiff's house, seized the bailiff and slit his ears.

The people of Prescott, Ontario, are considerably excited over the discovery that a number of bodies have been removed from the cemetery. It is believed that the work of robbing graves has been carried on systematically for some time, and that a large number of corpses have been removed after being interred by sorrowing relatives.

An Austrian count has had a railway built on his domain which is propelled by sails.

At Toronto, Ontario, the bodies of Mrs. Casey's children—one three years and the other five months old—were found burned to death. Their bodies were discovered lying in the middle of the floor, while the mother was so intoxicated she could give no information as to the cause of the tragedy.

The second treaty drawn up by the United States commissioners and the Chinese government provides that Americans shall not import opium or carry the product coastwise or sell it.

The London court of common council has resolved unanimously to present to General Sir Frederick Roberts the freedom of the city of London and a sword, in recognition of his services in Afghanistan. This honor has been conferred only upon a few persons.

The war against the Jews still continue with great bitterness in Germany. Newspapers are debating it, pamphlets are pouring forth, tumults are taking place among the students, and an occasional fracas still occurs in the streets. A large number of eminent Jews will meet to consider steps to defend themselves. It is proposed to establish a journal to support their cause.

The situation in Ireland grows no better daily. The British iron-clad Valorous has been sent to the south of Ireland with small-arm ammunition and steam pinnaces armed with seven-pounders for river transit. The English government is prosecuting the publisher of the Sligo *Champion* for asking a tenant to leave his farm. Colonel Gordon says the condition of the people in the west of Ireland is worse than that of any other people in the world.

General Gonzales has been inaugurated as President of Mexico with much ceremony.

Two new ocean cables are to be laid immediately between England and Nova Scotia, to cost when finished $7,250,000.

The rowing match on the Thames between Ross, of Canada, and Trickett, of Australia, resulted in favor of the former.

The insurgent Basutos, of South Africa have been repulsed with great loss by the colonial troops.

An immense land league demonstration has taken place at Waterford, Ireland. The procession, which included various societies with horsemen, escorted Mr. Parnell to the place of meeting. Houses and ships were decorated with flags and the streets triumphantly arched. Four hundred police, 200 infantry and 100 cavalry were drafted for the town.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

At twelve o'clock the Vice-President called the Senate to order and after prayer the credentials of James L. Pugh, of Alabama, elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator Houston, deceased, and of Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, elected to fill the unexpired term of General Gordon, were read, and Mr. Pugh and Mr. Brown were duly sworn in. The credentials of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, re-elected for six years, were also read. The Vice-President presented a communication from the attorney-general, and was proceeding to lay other communications before the Senate when Mr. Thurman suggested that it would be more orderly to wait notification that the House was in session before transacting business in the Senate. The secretary of the Senate was then, on a resolution offered by Mr. Thurman, sent to notify the House. A resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, sending the same information to the President by a committee acting with a similar committee of the House, was also adopted. A recess of half an hour was then taken pending the reports of the committees. When the Senate reassembled a message was received from the House announcing that it was ready to proceed to business, but as no word had arrived from the President another recess was had until 1:30. At 1:30 Mr. Bayard, the chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported, and a moment afterward Private Secretary Rogers appeared with the President's message, which was laid before the Senate. After the reading by Secretary Burch the message was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

House.

At exactly twelve o'clock Speaker Randall called the House to order and the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, offered prayer. The roll call showed 227 members, more than a quorum. Mr. Cox presented the credentials of Jonah Sewell, member-elect from the Thirty-second district of New York, and that gentleman appeared and qualified. The appointment of the customary committees to notify the Senate and to inform the President that the House was ready to receive his message followed, and the Speaker then proceeded to call the States for bills and resolutions. Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Springer—For the temporary increase of the justices of the supreme court of the United States. It provides for the appointment of two justices after March 4, 1881, making the number eleven, which is to be eventually reduced to nine as vacancies occur. Also changing the time for the election of presidential electors and representatives in Congress to the second Tuesday in October. By Mr. Cox—A resolution requesting the President to communicate any correspondence and treaties with the empire of China, having reference to emigration and commerce between the two countries; also for the refunding of fees in all cases of void registration of trade-marks. By Mr. Bailey—For the organization of the militia of the United States. By Mr. Hurd—A joint resolution relative to the tariff. It declares that such legislation should be governed by the following principles: That a tariff is a tax on imported goods which is ultimately paid by the consumer; that a tariff for protection (so-called) does not, in most cases, protect the interest it pretends to protect; that a protective tariff does not increase the wages of workingmen; that the protective tariff builds up one citizen at the expense of another; that a protective tariff disturbs the primal law of trade which governs exchanges by supply and demand; that a protective tariff has driven American commerce from the high seas, and that a protective tariff increases the probability of the crime of smuggling. Upon the announcement by Mr. Briggs of the death of his colleague, E. W. Farr, the House, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

So great was European ignorance of this country a few years ago that a Dutch journal informed its readers that New York is a place destitute of law and order, where clergymen carry muskets into the pulpit, and where the collection is taken up by men armed with revolvers.

The section hands near Rock Rapids, Ill., discovered the head of a calf protruding from a snow-drift the other day. Upon shoveling it out the critter proved to be alive and immediately began eating. It belonged to Hoval Oleson, and had been tightly bound up by the drift or ten days.

United States Life-Saving Service.

Mr. S. I. Kimball, superintendent of the life-saving service, in his annual report, shows that at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 179 stations, of which 139 were on the Atlantic, thirty-four on the lakes, and six on the Pacific. The record of service, he says, surpasses that of any yet made. While the weather of the year was generally milder than usual, it was marked by many storms of exceptional severity, resulting in a much larger number of casualties within the sphere of station operations than in any previous year, and the total loss of a greater number of vessels. The highest former number of disasters was that of the year preceding, being 219. This year the number aggregates 303. The highest number of vessels totally lost in any preceding year was fifty-four, in 1879. The number this year was sixty-seven. The number of persons on board the 300 vessels lost this year was 1,089, of whom 1,080 were saved. These were succored at the stations 449 shipwrecked persons, 1,202 days' relief being afforded them. The number of persons brought ashore from wrecked vessels by the life-saving appliances was 706. The life-saving crews also assisted off, when stranded, got out of dangerous positions, and piloted to places of safety 128 vessels. The estimated value of the whole number of vessels lost was $2,616 340, and of their cargoes $1,195,368, making the total value of property in peril $3 811,708, being $1,000,000 more than in the year preceding. Of this amount $2,619,897 was saved and $1,191,901 lost, the loss being $250,899 less and the saved $1,174,721 greater than in the previous year.

The number of casualties on the Atlantic coast within the scope of the service was one less than in the previous year, being 162, while on the lakes the number is more than doubled, being 136, against fifty-three the previous year. In these 136 disasters, only a single life was lost. The total loss of life within the scope of the service is the smallest ever reached since its general extension, the lowest previous number being twenty-two.

The following table gives a summary of the results since the introduction of the present system, in 1871:

Total number of disasters	1,097
Total value of vessels	$13,339,073
Total value of cargoes	$7,118 662
Total value of property saved	$12,130,215
Total value of property lost	$8,291,519
Total number of persons on vessels	10 381
Total number of persons saved	10,010
Total number of lives lost	371
Total number of persons sheltered	2,203
Total number of days' shelter afforded	5,990

Of the 371 given above as lost, 183 occurred at the disasters of the Huron and Metropolis, which have been previously shown as not chargeable to the service.

Six new stations have been added during the year upon the Gulf coast, and are now in operation, constituting a new district, designated the Eighth. Life-saving medals have been awarded during the year for heroism in saving life to nineteen persons, one of whom was a woman—Miss Edith Morgan, Hamlin, Mich.

Mr. Kimball renews his recommendations of the preceding year for additional stations, and urges a moderate increase of appropriations to enable him to employ an additional man at each station throughout the active season, the providing of horses for hauling the life-saving gear to scenes of wreck, and for multiplying certain apparatus to secure the rapid landing of persons from vessels.

The United States Mint.

The annual report of the director of the mint says that the deposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices during the year aggregate $98,855 096 and exceed by nearly $30,000,000 the highest previous deposit of 1861. This gain was not the result of increased deposits from the production, of which $35 821,705.40 were received as against over $38 000,000 in the previous year. Of the deposits of plate, jewelry and worn coin amounted to $1,483 834.59, and the receipts of foreign coin and bullion were $61 627 756.86 out of a total import of $62 150 837. The receipts of domestic silver bullion were $2,132 826.93, foreign coin and bullion, $2 219 105 83; plate jewelry and American coin, $288,660.01, a total of $34,640 522 79. The total amount of gold and silver received and operated upon was $172,191,221.82. At the close of the year $38,468,574 of gold bullion remained uncoined at the New York assay office and Philadelphia mint. There were coined $56,157,735 of gold, $27,942 437.50 of silver, and $269 971.50 in minor coins.

The production of gold and silver in the United States during the fiscal year is estimated at $36,000,000 gold and $37,700,000 silver. It is estimated that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, the United States consumed in manufactures and the arts $10,000,000 of gold and $5,000,000 of silver. The most interesting portion of the report relates to the coin circulation. The gain in coin in the country and of bullion in the mints since January 1, 1879, the date fixed for resumption, amounts to $227,396,428, of which $175,701 904 is in gold and $51,697,524 in silver. On November 1, 1880, the amount of United States coin in the country was $527,611 425, of which $375,323 881 was gold and $152,277,544 was silver. The mints and assay offices held in addition bullion to the amount of $78,558 811 of gold and $6 043 367 of silver, making a grand total of coin in circulation and bullion available on the first of November of $612,203,603. $453 882,662 of which is gold and $158,320,941 silver. Of the amount of United States gold coin in the country on November 1 $62,167,141 was in the treasury. $112,797,602 held by banks and $200 379,138 in private hands. Of the silver coin $47,084,459 standard dollars and $24,629,489 in fractional silver were held by the treasury. National gold banks held $5,330 35 in silver, leaving $75,233,239 in other banks and in general circulation. As compared with the statement made November 1, 1879, the treasury gold reserve has diminished by $87,153,520 in coin, but holds over $78,000 000 of bullion. The silver coin in the treasury has increased by $21,324,348. The banks have increased their stock of coin by $89,147 884 in gold and $411,014 in silver, and the amounts in private hands have decreased by $38 179,030 gold and $9 085 528 silver.

The production of gold and silver in the principal countries of the world for 1879, as reported or estimated, was: Of gold, $105,000,000, and of silver, $81,000,000. The coinage of nineteen countries was reported at $89,969,091 gold and $117,318,293 silver. The circulation of thirty-one countries is stated to consist of $4,031,721 803 paper, $2,819,301,004 gold and $2,482 950,021 silver.

The Great Pigeon Roost of the West.

The most notable pigeon roost in the West is located in the southwestern part of Scott county, Ind., and covers many hundreds of acres of the forest. To this roost come nightly, in the season, when pigeons are abundant, millions of these birds. They commence arriving as early as five o'clock in the evening, and often until midnight the flocks pour in. The birds commence leaving at daylight, and by eight or nine o'clock all have departed for the feeding grounds, often hundreds of miles away.

During the roosting season this pigeon roost is a notable and exciting place. Hunters visit it from all parts of Indiana, and from Ohio and Kentucky. They come armed with shotguns and long poles, and supplied with torches and sacks, the latter to be used in carrying off the captured birds. The hunters usually commence their work about eight o'clock in the evening, and thence on through the night the scene is an exciting one. The roar of shotguns is heard on all sides. Added to this is the cracking and falling of the limbs of the trees from the accumulated weight of the pigeons upon them. Torches flash on all sides through the forest, the crash of the long poles through the lower limbs of the trees as they sweep down the birds, the shouts of the hunters and the whir of the wings of the rising and setting flocks create confusion worse confounded. Thousands of birds are killed nightly, and during the day droves of hogs roam through the woods to fatten on the killed and wounded birds left on the ground during the night's foray. At intervals of many years the pigeons change their roosting place, but never locate far away from the old roost. A short time ago they made a change of base, taking new quarters a few miles distant from the former roost. This change was made in the night. The Scott county pigeon roost has been a famous resort for more than eighty years. Near this roost the most noted Indian massacre that ever occurred in this part of the State took place in September, 1812. A party of marauding Pottawatomies, out on the war-path, attacked the pigeon-roost settlement, at that time the most remote in this direction from the falls of Ohio, and murdered all the settlers but five—two members of the family of John Collins and Mrs. Beadle and her two small children—Mrs. Beadle flying with the children in her arms and secreting herself and them in a sink hole till the Indians had gone, when she took the little ones in her arms and ran to the nearest settlement, six miles away, and gave the alarm.

Paper, as every one knows, burns well when scrunched up, but is not by any means so inflammable as wood, and in the form of books is somewhat difficult to burn at all. In the olden time there was considerable trouble taken in destroying heretical books, which were placed on large wooden platforms, but after all the care taken to annihilate them from the face of the earth, masses were found in the embers sufficiently unconsumed to be easily readable, and it was thought this was brought about by the wiles of the evil one.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Sherman in his annual report says that the ordinary revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1880, were $333,526,610 98, and the ordinary expenditures were $267,642,957 78.

Leaving a surplus revenue of	$65,883,653 20
Which, with an amount drawn from cash balance in treasury, of	8,048,434 21
Making	$73 968,087 41

Which was applied to the redemption:

Of bonds for the sinking fund	$73,652,900 00
Of fractional currency for the sinking fund	251,717 42
Of the loan of 1858	40,000 00
Of temporary loan	100 00
Of bounty land scrip	25 00
Of compound interest notes	16,500 00
Of 7-30 notes of 1864-5	2,650 00
Of one and two-year notes	3,700 00
Of old demand notes	495 00
	$73,968 087 41

The amount due the sinking fund for this year was $36 931 643 55. There was applied thereto, from the redemption of bonds and fractional currency, as shown in the above statement, the sum of $73 904,617 41, an excess of $35 972 973 86 over the amount actually required for the year.

The requirements of the sinking fund law have been substantially observed, and the principal of the public debt, less cash in the treasury and exclusive of accruing interest, has been reduced from $2,756,431,571.43, its highest point, which it reached on August 31, 1865 to $1,890 025 740 89, on November 1, 1880—a reduction of $866,405,830.54.

Compared with the previous year, the receipts for 1880 have increased $62,629 438 23.

For the present fiscal year the estimate is:

Total receipts	$350,000 000 00
Total expenditures	260,000,000 00
	$90,000,000 00
Estimated amount due the sinking fund	$39,801 884 48
Leaving a balance of	$50,198,115 52

The secretary respectfully renews his recommendations of last year, with a view to promote economy in the public service, a permanent organization of an appropriation committee for each House be established, who shall have leave to sit during the recess of Congress, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine all expenditures of the government; that rules be adopted by the respective Houses limiting appropriation bids to items of appropriation and excluding legislative provisions; that appropriations, except for the interest on the public debt, be limited to a period not exceeding two years, and that the expenditure of appropriations be strictly confined to the period of time for which they were appropriated.

REDUCED TAXATION.

It is a question for Congress to determine whether any material reduction in taxation should be made at a time when the whole surplus revenue may be with great advantage applied directly to the payment of accruing debt, and when such surplus is an important element in aid of refunding. If it should be determined by Congress to reduce taxes it is respectfully recommended that all the taxes imposed by the internal revenue law other than those on bank circulation and on spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors be repealed. The tax on the circulation of national banks is levied partly in the nature of a charge for a franchise conferred by the government, and partly to furnish means to pay the expense of printing and issuing national bank notes. It is easily collected by the treasurer of the United States, and is a just and proper tax, whether regarded as a charge for the franchise or as a means of reimbursing the government the cost of printing the notes. The tax on bank circulation is of the gravest importance, not for purposes of revenue, but as a check upon the renewal of a system of local State paper money.

The secretary recommends that provision be made for the issue of an amount not exceeding $400,000,000 of treasury notes in denominations not less than ten dollars, bearing interest not exceeding four per centum per annum, and running from one to ten years, to be sold at not less than par, the amount maturing during any year not to exceed the sinking fund for that year, and the proceeds to be applied to the payment of five and six per centum bonds, maturing in 1881. It is believed that, with the present state of the money market, a sufficient amount of such treasury notes bearing an annual interest of three per centum, can be sold to meet a considerable portion of the maturing bonds; but it is better to confer upon the department a discretionary power to stipulate for a higher maximum rate, to avoid the possibility of failure. Such a discretion is not likely to be abused, while a power too carefully restricted may defeat the beneficial object of the law.

It is also recommended that authority be given to sell at par an amount not exceeding $40,000,000 of bonds of the character and description of the four per centum bonds of the United States now outstanding, but bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three and sixty-five one hundredths per centum per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of bonds redeemable on or before July 1, 1881. Though the amount of the two classes of securities recommended exceeds the amount of bonds to be redeemed, no more can be sold than the bonds to be redeemed, while the alternative authorized will permit a limited discretion to sell the securities most favorable to the government. With the authority thus recommended, it is believed that the department can within a year redeem all the five and six per cent. bonds now outstanding, and thus reduce the interest of the public debt $12,000,000 per annum, and leave the debt so that more favorable for gradual payment by the application of the sinking fund, without cost or premium.

RESUMPTION.

Nothing has occurred since my last annual report to disturb or embarass the easy maintenance of specie payments. United States notes are regularly taken at par with coin in all parts of this country and in the chief commercial marts of the world. The balance of coin in the treasury available for their redemption on the first day of November last was $141,597,013 61, and the average during the year has not materially varied from that sum. The only noticeable change in the reserve is the gradual increase of silver coin caused by the coinage of the silver dollar and the redemption of fractional silver coin, more fully stated hereinafter.

All the requirements of the resumption act have thus farbeen executed, and its wisdom has been fully demonstrated.

A Fast Mare.

"Stranger," said the stage-driver, "this was how I found out her speed: I was driving alongside the railroad track just as a big load of hotel furniture started. The freight car wouldn't hold it all, but they managed to squeeze everything in except a long bar-mirror, which they tied to the side of the car. The mare saw her reflection in the glass and thought it was another horse spurting for the lead. You couldn't have held her back with a steam windlass. She just laid back her ears and snorted along like a twenty-inch shell. The passengers all began to get excited. They rushed out on the platforms and began to make bets. The conductor stood up on the seat and began to sell pools. The engineer pulled the throttle-valve wide open and tore along at ninety-five miles an hour. Soon the mare was abreast of the cowcatcher. At San Bruno we had half a mile the lead. Near the Six-Mile house the train was so much ahead of time that it fell through an open draw and everlastingly got smashed up—seventy-two killed and 169 wounded. It was pretty rough on the passengers, but then we distanced the train, bet yer life. About a month after I sold that mare to her present owner for $60,000."

"Why, Polly," said her mother, "what a time you've been. Where is the cotton I've sent you for?" Polly (who has lost the money): "You shouldn't send little things like me to buy totten."

Some Absurd Printers' Errors.

From a collection of what are termed first proofs, or slips containing the mistakes of the newspaper compositor before they come under the notice of the reviser, we cull a few which show the ludicrous nature of printers' errors. "In the same speech Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the right which England had earned by expenditure of blood and treasure to interfere in Turkish provinces; but now, with a leopard and a hound, he has formulated a plan for making the Christian provinces practically autonomous." The conversion of a leap and a bound into a leopard and a hound must have taxed the ingenuity of the compositor, who must have set up the next paragraph, in which we read that "the Christian religion strictly enjoins matrimony," instead of "monogamy."

Referring to one of E. A. Freeman's queer political notions, a writer is made accountable for saying, "Coming as it does from one who has gained real distinction as a barbarian," when it is obvious he wrote "historian." In the same article we read: "It is almost incredible that in spite of these facts the ex-premier should have ventured to tell even a noisy snob that the air of the government is, etc." Here, of course, the word should be "mob." When Mr. Gladstone is represented as being described by one of his admirers as "the spout of the Liberal party," we should understand "spirit" to be intended.

We proceed to quote, italicizing the error and quoting the right word within parentheses: "The danger of mistaken the poisonous forms of mushroom for those which are not only edible but wholesome and nutritious stands in the way of a more general acceptance of the *fowers* (fungus) as an article of food." * * * "On their return they proceeded to make bread with the recently purchased flour, and, having partaken of it, the pair at once became *delicious* (delirious)." * * * "In August, 1865, when Mr. Wigan was lessee of the Olympic theater, he brought out a piece called "Prince *Carnival by a Man* (Camaralzaman)."

The compositor is a great master of surprise. He is ready to announce in one sentence that "if the *truth* (Turk) cannot hold Constantinople it will fall to the lot of some Aryan power to do so," and in the next proceeds to explain that "the civilization of the nineteenth century is a *country organ* (purely Aryan) of development." In announcing that the meeting of the picked athletes of England and Ireland took place, he is anxious to term them "pickled athletics." He is anxious to tell us that since St. Alvans has been convered into an episcopal see, steps have been taken to obtain for it the dignity of *deity* (a city); he is not abashed when he puts into type the announcement that "a waterman rowing by at the time of the occurrence was knocked down, and one of his *ears* (oars) was carried at least thirty yards away," or that Archdeacon Denison presented to convocation *too grave a mind* (two grava mina); or that "there was no longer a *chairman* (Chinaman) in Kashgar in 1867."

There are a few others of his exploits with which we shall conclude. "The Porte undertook not to establish a fictitious *blockhead*" (blockade). * * * "The president to-day delivered his *triangular* (inaugural) address." * * * "With his patriotism has ceased to be a *visitor*" (virtue). * * * "The action of the salt water affects the steel so rapidly that a pocket knife, after two or three days' immersion is *miserable*" (unserviceable). * * * "He challenged the government to state their intentions as to whether they meant to annex territory, or to support some ruler whose power would depend on the British *banquets*" (bayonets.) "During a gale yesterday morning a fishing smack was *wrecked* (wrecked) at the mouth of the Humber." With the following exquisite bit of dramatic criticism we leave the subject: "The manner in which she gathered in her embrace the dying head, and approached her lips to those of her lover, to shrink back with fear and horror from the smell of the *person* (poison) and the presence of death was admirable."—*London Globe.*

A Pennsylvania Diana.

In the midst of a large forest, five or six miles back of this village, lives Henry Merrill, a well-known hunter and trapper. He has but one companion in his solitary abode—a daughter, aged about eighteen years. Lottie Merrill can row a boat, shoot a gun or trap a bear as well and skillfully as any man in the county of Wayne. A day or two ago she started to cross a large inland lake, on the borders of which her home is located, in a light skiff. She carried, as was her custom, a small rifle slung across her shoulder by a leather strap. She was paddling along leisurely, and when nearly half way across the pond discovered an object moving in the water, and, upon approaching closer, found that it was an immense five-pronged buck, which had been driven into the water by dogs. She immediately drew her rifle and, after taking careful aim, fired. As she pulled the trigger the buck made a sudden movement, and the ball, instead of reaching its mark, entered the animal's neck, making an ugly and painful wound. The buck, enraged by the pain, struck at the boat with one of its forelegs, shattering the frail bark in pieces. The boat sank at once, leaving Miss Merrill in the water with the struggling and infuriated animal. But she was plucky and could swim. She grasped the buck by the horns and deliberately drawing her hunting knife, which was as sharp as a razor, from her belt, she plunged it into the deer's neck, killing him almost instantly. She then swam ashore, about an eighth of a mile, and hurried home, where she put on dry clothing, and after procuring another boat rowed out to where the dead buck was floating and towed the animal to shore. When dressed the buck weighed more than 275 pounds, and was the finest one killed in this section for years. This is the eighteenth deer Miss Merrill has killed, and she is proud of her last adventure, which is the most thrilling one she has ever had. She intends having the buck's head stuffed, as a memento of her terrible struggle for life. Miss Merrill is uncommonly good-looking, worth considerable money and is well educated, and only keeps up her Diana-like life because it pleases her. Her father wishes to move into a more civilized region, but she will not hear of any such proposal.—*Damascus (Pa.) Letter to Philadelphia Times.*

Punctuality.

It is astonishing how many people there are who neglect punctuality, and thousands have failed in life from this cause alone; it is not only a serious vice in itself, but it is the fruitful parent of many other vices, so that he who becomes the victim of it gets involved in toils from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time; it saps the business reputation of lawyers, and it injures the prospect of the mechanic, who might otherwise rise to fortune; in a word, there is not a profession, not a station in life, which is not liable to the canker of the destructive habit. It is a fact not always remembered, that Napoleon's great victories were won by infusing into his subordinates the necessity of punctuality to the minute. It was his plan to maneuver over large spaces of country, so as to render the enemy uncertain where he was about to strike a blow, and then suddenly to concentrate his forces and fall with irresistible power on some weak point of the extended lines of the foe. The execution of this system demanded that each division of the army should arrive at the specified time punctually; for, if any part failed to come up, the battle was lost. It was by imitating this plan that the allies finally succeeded in overthrowing the emperor. The whole Waterloo campaign turned on these tactics. At Mt. St. Jean, Blucher was punctual, while Grouchy was not; and the result was that Napoleon fell and Wellington triumphed.

In mercantile affairs punctuality is as important as in military. Many are the instances in which the neglect to renew an insurance punctually has led to serious loss. With sound policy do the banks insist, under the penalty of a protest, on the punctual payment of notes, for were they to do otherwise, commercial transactions would fall into inextricable confusion. Many and many a time has the failure of one man to meet his obligations brought on the ruin of a score of others, just as the toppling down in a line of bricks of the master brick, causes the fall of all the rest. Thousands remain poor all their lives, who, if they were more faithful in their word, would secure a large run of custom, and so make their fortunes. Be punctual if you would succeed.

Yosemite Valley.

Yosemite valley, of which the world has heard so much, is situated on the Merced river, in the southern portion of the county of Mariposa, 140 miles, a little southeast, from San Francisco, but nearly 250 miles from that city by any of the usually traveled routes. It is on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, midway between its eastern and western base, and in the center of the State, measuring north and south. It is a narrow gorge, about eight miles in length, from a half to a mile in width, and inclosed in frowning granite walls, rising with almost unbroken and perpendicular faces to the dizzy height of from three thousand to six thousand feet above the green and quiet vale beneath. From the brows of the precipices in several places spring streams of water, which in seasons of rains and melting snows, form cataracts of beauty and magnificence surpassing anything known in mountain scenery. The valley-bottom is like a floor, the Merced river taking up much room as it wanders from side to side, apparently in no haste to leave. There are broad tracts of natural meadow, radiant in springtime with a wonderful carpeting of flowers. These meadows are separated by belts of trees, park-like groves of pines and cedars, black oak and live oak almost without undergrowth, and through which one may ride unimpeded in all directions. The walls are of granite, with an average height of about three thousand feet; in some places nearly vertical, and with very little debris at the base; in others, a pine-covered slope leads up to gigantic towers, spires or sharp-cut peaks. There are now no fewer than five trails over which a beast of burden may climb in or out of the valley; and a man, surefooted, cool-headed and strong, may find a dozen places where he could, without real danger, scale those seemingly impassable barriers. The general color of the rocks is monotonous, varying from a bluish-gray to an ochre, that, in full sunlight, is almost creamy in tint. —*Appleton's Journal.*

Tanning in China.

A writer in one of our foreign exchanges thus describes the Chinese mode of tanning: The skins are put into tubs containing water, saltpeter and salt. After thirty days they are taken out, the hair is shaved off, and the skins well washed in spring water. Each hide is then cut into three pieces, and well steamed, which is done by passing them several times backward and forward over a steaming oven. Further, each piece is stretched out separately over a flat board, and secured with nails, in order that it may dry gradually and thoroughly in the sun. The smoke of the oven makes the leather black, and if it is required to give it a yellow appearance it is rubbed over with water in which the fruit of the so-called wongchee tree has been soaked. Of the offal glue is made by heating it in pans for twelve hours over a slow fire. The glue so obtained is poured into rough earthern vessels, where it remains three days in order to coagulate. The solid mass is cut into pieces with sharp knives, and carefully laid upon grating-like trays to dry, which are placed in open spaces resembling the Dutch threshing floors. The time taken in drying varies according to the season of the year; with a northwest wind it will be about five days only, but with a southwest wind as much as thirty or forty days will be required. The dregs from the offal left in the pans, as well as the hair from the skins, are sold to the farmers for manure. Ah-Sham, a wealthy gentleman near Canton, there is an extensive establishment for the manufacture of leather, which is well worth a visit. The Mongols in wild parts of the country make clothes from goat skins, which are excellent and durable protection against the cold and wet. When the hair is taken from the skins, carpets and mats are made from the latter. In the south of China the hides are eaten, and the hair is either sold for dung or utilized in various ways in the manufacture of Chinese cathers.

Rhyming Made Easy.

The *Tribune* has fitted up a room for the exclusive use of its poets, and has intro